The Hebrew.

וחיי עולם נטע בתוכינו—"The Eternal Life He planted amongst us."

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The Hebrew

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SPAIN AND JERUSALEM.

A STORY OF THE TWELFTH CENTURY.

Translated from the German for The Hebrew, by Alexander Blumensteil, A. B.

CHAPTER VII.—CONTINUED.

"So!" answered Moses, while he placed his hand on his heart. "It was not necessary for you to use so many words to explain yourself. Do you know the name of my family? Are you aware under whom I was educated; and can you then doubt my answer? Sooner would Juda Hallevi surrender all his wealth, give up his last drop of blood, before he would deny the faith which inspires his whole heart and soul. And as he feels, so do all his relatives—and so do I. You have my anwer. So long as these lips move with life they will utter no word contrary to my forefathers' religion!"

"I am glad to see," answered Abraham, "that your heart is filled with such divine enthusiasm. Whether I coincide with your views, however, will not be necessary for you to know. But nevertheless it gives me additional pleasure to hear from your lips, that all the relatives of Juda are similarly disposed with you. But tell me, is this the case also with Hulda Hallevi? Is she equally steadfast in her religion? Moses answer me this question, not with the eagerness or enthusiasm of youth, but calmly and considerately."

The young man was almost thunderstruck at this inquiry. He stared the speaker in the face, long after he had concluded as if to read the object of his interrogatories from his features. The question seemed also to have aroused a chain of thoughts within the youth which he could scarcely control.

"Explain yourself," stammered he, at last; "tell me, why do you ask that question?"

"Good, I will not conceal my purpose from you. Hulda, the beautiful and enchanting daughter of Juda Hallevi, often appears in the palace; she there always attracts attention, both on account of her beauty and the charms of her mind; suitors and admirers swarm about her. Moses, the human heart is naturally weak, but the heart of a twenty-year aged maiden is very frail, indeed."

"Is this all you would say, nothing more"

"Yes, a little further, Moses. You are acquainted with the young knight Arthur of Beaumont. There are very few handsomer, braver and perhaps more virtuous young men than he. This Arthur has conceived a deep attachment for Hulda, and I fear that it will soon be reciprocated; for it is only necessary to bring two young souls together in order to predict whether they will love each other; because youth, beauty and mind, belong together. Therefore, Moses, will Hulda remain steadfast in her faith. When Arthur shall stand before her and offer her his hand, when he shall disregard all distinctions between races, and he shall beseech her to become his, will Hulda, think you, resist these temptations? Will she not sacrifice herself, her religion, everything to her passion? What say you, Moses? You are yet a boy, but still I must address you in this manner, fate compels me; say on lad," and the voice of Abraham arose to a high pitch. "Speak, will we then lose her?"

Moses did not answer immediately. He pondered a few moments, and then he raised his eyes full upon the stranger, and said—

"What urges you to put such a question to me; by what right do you mix yourself in our family affairs? Who has given you the permission thus to speak of my cousin?"

Abraham gazed with emotion upon the youth. "Good Moses, you have become thoughtful, and in an instant, as it were, you have acquired the prudence of age."

Moses pressed his hand against his heart.

"But observe," continued the speaker," I need not answer your question further than to say, that no one who knows and has experienced the benevolence of Juda Hallevi, no true and well-meaning Israelite can be silent when any misfortune threatens the house of this great benefactor. But let us leave this cross-questioning. I think that I understand you; I know what you think and feel. For behind your pure brow, your bright eye and ruddy lips, there lurks no deceit, no hypocrisy. Let us therefore unite in attempting to save Hulda, and protect her from any evil which now threatens her. Give me your hand, my young friend; let us be loving companions—brothers, if you will." While the speaker uttered these words with all the emotion of which he was capable, Moses arose from his seat; he raised himself majestically, and involuntarily his hand fell into that of his companion.

"So," continued Abraham, "we at length understand and trust each other. But we must be careful and not recognize one another in public. No one must suspect our league, and when we meet in the streets, one must not seem to know the other. I will always find occasions to summon you when I need you. I demand two things from you. First: I understand that Hulda goes this evening to the Queen's ball, and it is necessary that when she returns home she should find this piece of parchment lying on her table, without discovering who it was that placed it there. You may read it. She will readily understand its meaning. Then I must also have a conversation with Juda Hallevi; the sooner the better, and it is also desirable that our meeting take place in the night time. You must therefore give this sealed letter to your Uncle. It contains full instructions, and to-morrow night you will find me before your neighbor's house. You will then conduct me by a secret passage to Juda. No one must meet or see me. Moses, you are trustworthy. Much is placed in your hands. Will you agree to aid me in my plans?"

"Yes, I will. But how am I to call you?"

"My name is Abraham. The time will come, however, when you will either know me perfectly and everything be clear to you, or I will depart as suddenly as I have come, and you will forget me."

"Well, I will trust you. To-morrow at midnight I will meet you."

Abraham threw his cloak about him, and in a few minutes they again reached the Alameda. A last friendly shake of each other's hands, and the stranger had departed. Moses hurried homewards and quickly performed the missions which Abraham had entrusted to him.

CHAPTER VIII.

Was it wise or prudent in our hero thus again to draw the maiden's attention to the words of the psalmist? It is dangerous to scatter fire brands about us. For although it is true that they frequently shelter our limbs from the effects of the cold, yet very often too the element kindles a great conflagration which it is difficult to subdue.

Perhaps the re-appearance of those verses aroused feelings in Hulda's heart, which the unknown admonisher desired to allay; that perchance they directed the maiden's thoughts to the very object from which he desired to remove them, and that the person who was merely faint in her recollection, now appeared vivid and distinct before her.

However this may be, yet it is always best to know and see our enemies as soon as possible, before they, under cover of secrecy, have increased in influence, and overpower us with their strength. For if fate has destined that we should enter into a combat, it is better to know it beforehand, so that we may be prepared for the contest, and not be conquered through a surprise.

Those may have been the motives that induced Abraham to act as he did. The words had been uttered at first during their conversation after the rescue from the stream, and when danger was not yet imminent, but now that the peril was more visible, and presented itself in the person of Arthur of Beaumont, their meaning became of more importance.

The maiden reflected long and earnestly upon the import of the mysterious sentences, and she finally discovered their meaning. It was late that night when sleep visited her couch. Her heart told her that the warning words were not without reason; she considered in what manner she was to conduct herself thereafter. In imagination, her father, her idolized parent stood before her couch, and directed his kindly glance upon her. Then this vision vanished and the features of her rescuer appeared. She remembered the scene in the woods, on the bank of the river, and the great respect and concern which he had shown for her, and she was encouraged. She laid her hand upon her heart and murmured: "You shall not have warned in vain, generous man. Yes, I swear to you, that I will not be unmindful of your admonition." She then said a short evening prayer, which her father had taught her and slept.

But her slumber, as might be expected, was an uneasy one. She dreamt that the young cavalier and her rescuer stood before her. They gazed upon each other with fiery glances; they both seized her hands; then the young man drew his sword, and flourished it over his head in rage. Abraham, however, merely lifted his right hand on high. This enraged Arthur, and he pointed his sword at the heart of the unarmed man; it approached his breast, when she darted between it and Abraham and the dagger of the cavalier entered her breast; she endeavored to cry out but she could not. She saw herself covered with her own blood, when suddenly Abraham placed his hand on the wound and like a balsam the blood ceased to flow, it closed and she found herself again strong and well. Arthur had in the meantime disappeared and she stood happy and joyful between her father and Abraham. Soon, however, the vision became indistinct, finally it vanished, and she awoke.

During the forenoon of that day, Arthur of Beaumont was introduced, and although she preferred not to see him, still she could not refuse. But her reflections of the night before, and her dreams had left an impression upon her, which was not very favorable for the young knight. Still politeness commanded her to receive him kindly, and besides, what had the youth yet done towards her? Was he to blame for her confused dreams?

He entered, bearing a beautiful bouquet in his hand. After he had inquired concerning her health, he approached, and requested her, in choice language, to accept the flowers whose perfume he hoped would banish the weariness which she might experience from the festivities of the preceding night. He had found her among garlands, and might he not welcome her in a similar manner? Even this present Hulda could not reject. This was not all, however; it was to precede another request. After a short conversation, in which the knight related his many adventures in such a peculiar winning manner, that Hulda could not help being enchanted with his narrative, he informed her that in 14 days a great tournament would take place, and he asked her to accompany him thither, and especially did he request her presence since he was going to take part in the festivities. In vain did she refuse and apologize. He begged her so earnestly, and waived all her objections in such a skillful manner, that she felt herself compelled to accept his invitation, and she agreed to accompany him. He was overjoyed at his success, and his features betrayed his happy feelings, when he arose to bid her adieu.

Hulda repented of her weakness only too late. She blamed herself for being so easily overcome, and racked her brains for some plan whereby she might avoid the invitation.

Finally she became angry, and asked herself what she had to fear, that she should be so disturbed? Then she remembered the manuscript of the evening before, and she laughed at the influence that its contents seemed to have over her, and judged the writer to be an adventurer, and an impertinent adviser. She was angry at at him ——.

CHAPTER IX.

Abraham stood on the plane. It was midnight. On all sides silence reigned, and only from the distant in the direction of the Alamada, could be heard a slight murmur. A cool north wind rushed through the branches of the surrounding trees, and the stars in the heavens shone clear and distinct. The moon, however, had not yet appeared.

Abraham was waiting for the arrival of Moses, who had promised to conduct him to Juda Hallevi. That the latter would grant him a conference he did not doubt for a moment.

What feelings agitate the hearts of mortals, when they are about to undergo something which they do not desire, and still which it is necessary for them to do, when the hour has arrived, and that hour is the hour of night, enveloped in the veil of darkness, through which the stars alone twinkle, and are visible, even the strength of the most powerful becomes weakness.

Leaning against a tree, and closely concealed in his cloak, Abraham looked back upon his past life, and the many adventures through which he had passed again appeared before his imagination. Let us follow him in his musings, for our readers no doubt are curious to know the history of this strange man, and why he desired so eagerly to estrange himself from his brethren.

Abraham was born in Toledo, in a family which had bestowed upon the Jewish race in Spain many bright names, not only in literature, but also in wealth and rank.

He was the only child of his parents, and the elderly father and his youthful mother were almost overcome with happiness at the treasure which God had given them. Abraham's father was of a very haughty nature. Priding himself upon the name and glory of his family, he could bear no rival, and his star soon began to wane. One of his ships laden with costly merchandise, was seized by pirates, and thus his wealth was greatly diminished. On this account, his king began to withdraw his patronage and bestowed it upon Juda Hallevi, who was just then coming into notice.

This circumstance grieved the proud man. Juda came voluntarily to him, and in the generosity of his heart, offered in secret to share his gains with Abraham's parent. But no, the latter coolly rejected his proposals; and in his despair he turned to the king himself, seeking to discover why he had turned from him, while he slightly hinted at the services that he had rendered in times of danger. How imprudent! The monarch shrugged his shoulders, remarked he knew not by what right he should account to him for his actions and dismissed Abraham's father from the court.

This was the final blow to the old man. The news of his disgrace soon spread itself everywhere, and, as is always the case under such circumstances, his former friends deserted him, and his credit sank. But he became more imprudent. He desired yet to keep up his former splendor, and he began to live more expensively than ever. This emptied his treasury, and in a short time he became poor. How this enraged the old man, with what hate did he regard the innocent Juda, who in vain endeavored to become a friend to the old man. Even his wife attempted in vain to console him, and held his child before him, if perchance it might accomplish what persuasions were futile in doing, but it was useless; he banished both from him, and asked mockingly what did the son of a beggar want in this world of splendor and show? This broke the mother's heart, and her last look was directed upon her Abraham, who was kneeling beside her lonely couch, and her last word to him 'love God, and your father." From this period Abraham's parent became more quiet. He went out less frequently; he busied himself only in instructing his son, and he imparted to his child a portion of his deep knowledge, and he would sit up days and nights engaged in this occupation.

The lad made quick progress. No branch of knowledge was veiled to him. And he became versed not only in the Talmud, Midrasch and other portions of Hebrew lore, but the entire territory of Arabic literature and learning, which at that time bloomed so beautifully, was trodden by this youth, and he was also initiated into the mysteries of Astrology, and the Roman and Grecian writers. But the father experienced no joy at the intellectual advancement of his child, his heart was too proud too acknowledge any such feeling, and when once the lad asked him concerning his misfortunes, he had only one answer for him. "Juda Hallevi is to blame!" Not that he desired to nourish feelings of hatred against Juda in the breast of his son; he merely wished to inform him, as a matter of curiosity, whom he esteemed as the cause of his ill luck.

Under such circumstances, Abraham grew up under peculiar influences. His natural talent and his close study room, aroused his reason, and steeled his understanding, but the surrounding circumstances, the death of his mother, the movements of his father, and his seclusion awakened in him at an early age a peculiar longing for a something which he knew not how to attain. He became poetical, and although he had not learnt anything about verses or metre, still his mind poured itself out in poetry of various styles and color.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Conversionist Efforts.—Mr. J. C. Moritz, in his journal, gives an account of his visits to Copenhagen, where he had his usual discouraging receptions from the Jews immersed in worldliness. "This doctrine is quite against the enlightened reason of our times, we will not return to the dark ages." "We shall not change the religion of our fathers, it will suit us best." Such were their replies. At the same time he was cheered in Copenhagen, by the pious walk and conversation of a few proselytes. —*Jewish Intelligence.*

Tunis.—Statistics.—It appears that the whole population of the Regency of Tunis amounts to 2,000,000 Arabs and Kabyles, 40,000 Jews, and 24,000 Europeans, among whom there are 9000 Englishmen, as many Frenchmen. 13,000 Italians, and only 300 Germans.—*E. I.*

RUSSIA.—ACTS OF VIOLENCE.

We read in the *A. I.*: "Violent religious persecutions, as well as another abduction of a child have occurred in the province of Odessa, under the following circumstances. The calumny, dating from the middle ages, that the Jews require Christian blood for the celebration of Passover, is renewed in our days whenever in less enlightened countries a Christian child is missed in the neighborhood of Jews, as happened in the village of Karez, in the province of Volhynia. About Passover, two Christians were employed in some work by a Jew, and as in the evening they did not return to their homes, the chief of the place was solicited to search the house of the Jew. To quiet the multitude, the chief ordered all houses of the Jews to be searched, but no traces of crime was found. The complainants, however, were not satisfied. The researches were continued, and at last the two laborers were found lying in a quarry, into which they had descended to get out some building materials. It was evident that a mass of stone had fallen upon them and buried them alive."

On the other hand, here is what the Russian journal *Odesky Weistnek* reports: "A Jew, of Ismail, in Moldavia, lately lost a girl, seven years old, without being able to discover a trace of her. The father upon this resolved to traverse all Moldavia in quest of his child, and far this purpose received from the local authorities all documents requisite to enable him to recover his child, even by force, should he find it anywhere. He thus traversed old and new Moldavia and Wallachia without being successful, until he at last learned that the child was in the village of Merilowski, in the house of the chief of the schismatics, called Raskolnicki. The Father went to the house and there found his daughter, who jumped on his neck and shed tears of joy. The scene of mutual recognition may easily be imagined; even two old soldiers who were present were moved. Only one individual remained insensible. This was the priest, who hastened to the church and sounded the tocsin, as is usual in conflagrations, assembled the people around the church, and in a few words told his story. The fanatics carried away and concealed the child, ill-used the father as well as all that were with him; then in order to be able to plead the justice of their cause, they sought out a young Christian woman and induced her to depose judicially that the Jew had been beaten because he wished to kill her, in order to make use of her blood in his religious ceremonies. The unfortunate Jew, to whom the expedition had only brought in a number of blows, while costing him a portion of his property, had to return home without his child. There were, however, two witnesses who could testify to the existence of his child.

After some time he was informed that his child was with a dissenting fisherman at Wilkow; for the kidnappers had not ventured to keep their prey near their places, being afraid of the authorities. Having once more provided himself with the necessary documents, he went to Wilkow, but this time he first waited upon the chief of the police, who forthwith, accompanied by an escort, went to the house of the fisherman, found the child, and for better security handed it over to the police. But the priest once more harangued his flock, which then fell upon the Jews, beat them cruelly, drove them to the banks of the Danube, and even cast some into the river, and retook the child. A girl was then brought forward, and it was stated that it was in her defence, in order to repel the attacks of the Jews on her, that they were beaten. It was even agreed upon that on Sunday the fishermen should fall upon the houses of the Jews. These, who had got wind of what was contemplated, applied to the governor for protection, who sent 35 men to the village. While this detachment was in the village the fanatics remained quiet, but immediately after their departure they commenced ill-using the Jews; they met at a signal of attack. Fortunately the governor happened to visit the place, and thus witnessed these outrages. He recalled the soldiers, imprisoned the ringleaders, rendered the others responsible for the peace of the village, and declared that he himself would inquire into the matter of the kidnapped child The Raskolnicki seeing the governor in earnest became uneasy, addressed a petition to him in which, having accused the Jews as habitual murderers ever since the crucifixion of Jesus, they declared that they would all quit the place unless all the Jews were expelled. The governor replied that the petitioners might please themselves; that the laws were made for the protection of the weak, and if it could be shown that the Jews were guilty of any crime they would be punished, but that innocent men could not be expelled. Having miscarried in this, they resolved to ruin the trade of the Jews by not dealing with them. But with all this the kidnapped little girl has not yet been found."

Michelet on the Jewish People.—M. Michelet, the celebrated French author, lately published a work entitled "La Bible de l'Humanite," in which the following passage occurs. In a footnote to page 382, M. Michelet writes: "I love the Jews. I have never lost an opportunity to refer to their martyrdom, their domestic virtues, and the admirable talent which they have displayed in our days. How can any one remain untouched by the destiny of this people, the author of the existence of the Christian world, and yet so persecuted and crucified by its own offspring! Were we disposed to be severe, we should say the vices of this people are of our making; their virtues are of their own."—*J. C.*

An Eminent Manufacturer.—A Vienna letter mentions that the Prince Richard de Metternich has sent for a magnificent porcelain service from the manufactory of Mr. Fischer, of Herend, in Hungary, as a New Year present to the Empress Eugenie. The art of imitation is carried to the highest degree at Herend, and porcelain articles, like those of Sevres, Japan, and Saxony, are executed so perfectly as to deceive all but the very first connoisseurs. Mr. Fischer is a co-religionist who is sincerely attached to the ancestral institutions.—*Daily News.*

SHAKSPEARE'S SHYLOCK.

We copy the following from the Cheltenham *Examiner*, which will explain itself:—

To the Editor of the Cheltenham *Examiner*:

Sir,—Having for the first time, on Friday evening last, visited the Town Hall, to listen to the Penny Readings, I was much surprised and disgusted at the piece selected by the Rev. G. Roberts to display his powers upon, for the edification, instruction and enlightenment of the people there assembled; and as it appears to me that the reverend gentleman is ignorant of the historical fact upon which the Bard of Avon founded his drama (or the true character of Shylock), you will much oblige me by giving a place in your valuable columns to the inclosed historical sketch, as it may prove the reverse of what Mr. Roberts intended his reading should effect, viz., prejudice and intolerance.

I am, sir, yours very respectfully, H. Karo.

SHAKSPEARE'S SHYLOCK.

The plot is founded on fact. The circumstance took place, not at Venice, but at Rome, during the pontificate of that severe but great ruler Sixtus V., who, from having been a swine herd, raised himself by his indomitable will, his perseverance, by the deepest cunning and most consummate hypocrisy, to the Papal dignity and power, at a period of history fertile in great sovereigns—amongst whom stand foremost in the rank, Henry IV. of France, Elizabeth of England, William I. Prince of Orange, Philip II. of Spain, etc.,—who were his cotemporaries, and whom he controlled by his extraordinary talent for government, during one of the most critical periods of the history of the Church in Europe.

The wager was laid, as represented by Shakspeare, with this sole but important difference, that, should the Jew be the loser, the noble was to have the right to cut the pound of flesh out of the Jew's body; should the noble lose, he was to pay a considerable sum of money to the Jew.

Were the fact not recorded as I have stated it, the probability even would be that it could not be otherwise. What Jew in that age (I may fairly say in any age), would wish to cut a pound of flesh out of a living body? Recklessly, frequently, are hands stained with human blood; but scarcely ever have they been the hands of an Israelite. How would Shylock (by the bye an English name given to a Jew living at Venice!)—how would he, one of the despised and hated race—one of the "spit upon"—have dared to entertain even the thought of so much as laying a hand on a Christian,—that Christian a Catholic and a noble—a Roman noble—and that, too, under the very eyes of the Head of the Christian Church? What could he gain by cutting out a pound of flesh? Is it not much more likely that he would have wished to gain a good sum of money? On the other hand, the Christian could have had no scruples to cut into the living flesh of a mere Jew! Under any other Pope but Sixtus—under Geogory the Great, for instance—the cutting up of a Jew alive by a noble, would not have been an act meriting censure. It might even have been regarded as meritorious. Such an exhibition in public at Rome, the central seat of Catholocism, would have afforded the devout citizens as much gratification and edification as the burning alive of a hundred Jews ever afforded the good Catholics of Seville of Toledo in Spain, or of Strasburg in Germany. But the fact is recorded by Cardinal Gregorio Leti, in his "Vita di Sisto Quinto," in which I have read it.

The Jew lost the wager; the noble insisted upon the fulfillment of the bond. The Jew demurred, as well he might. Offers of money to any amount were refused by the noble, who insisted upon his "pound of flesh." The matter was submitted to Sixtus, who decided in favor of the noble, with this proviso, that he should cut exactly one pound of flesh—not one grain either more or less than a pound, on pain of being hung.

Now, though it borders on, and very nearly touches, the impossible, to cut exactly one pound of steak or chops, it is not absolutely impossible. It may occur even accidentally. There is no absurdity in the condition attached by Sixtus, but to require that an incision be made into a living body (not that of an insect), without spilling a drop of blood, is an absurdity. Shakspeare has thus not only perverted facts, but to the falsification of truth he has added absurdity. I may as well add that the noble, having declined to incur the risk (and in case of failure Sixtus would have sent him to the gallows at once), the Pope fined both parties in very heavy sums as a punishment for laying such a wager.

However justly Shakspeare would have deserved censure for this falsification of history, had he been an historian, I do not think that he can be blamed for making the personages of the Jew and the noble change positions. He wrote a drama; and a dramatic writer must accommodate himself to the taste of his audience. Had he adhered to historical truth, his play would have been condemned at the first representation.—*Jewish Chronicle.*

The Consequences of an Un-Jewish Education.—The following, which we copy from the *Jewish Intelligence*, will show most tellingly the injury inflicted on children by parents who allow their offspring to grow up in ignorance of their own religion: "The Rev. J. C. H. West writes from Hamburg, Nov. 18th, 1864, giving an account of a recent baptism. The candidate was a young man, a native of Hamburg, aged twenty-three, of a superior position, and in wealthy circumstances. He had been educated in Christian schools, and had since been resident in England, where he attended the services of our Church; he was a Jew only by name, in heart a Christian. Whilst ignorant of Hebrew, and without Jewish ideas or prejudices, he knew by heart the Decalogue, the Creed, and the Lord's Prayer. He would not be baptized in England, lest his relations and other Jews should tell his aged father, and cause him mortal sorrow. He wished, too, to be baptized in his native place. The missionary was unable to detect any sinister motive in his desire to become a Christian, and after some further instruction, baptized him on the 22nd October.

THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL AND THE FATE OF HIS TEMPORAL POWER.

We have previously spoken of the effect the Pope's Encyclical Letter had exerted on European politics, particularly in France. Since then, still more decided steps have been taken by the French Government. A letter from Rome February 5th states:—A report is in circulation that last week Count de Sartiges presented another note to the Pontificial Government, but, on inquiring, I am told, on sacerdotal authority, that the nuncio at Paris, Monsignor Chigi, made the following communication to Cardinal Antonelli:—He had been received by the Emperor, but never with such an appearance of irritation. His Imperial Majesty declared that for many years he had done all that he possibly could to conciliate Rome with modern ideas, but to no purpose, and that he had been surprised by a moral blow (*schiaffo*) in the form of the Encyclic and Syllabus. From that day, therefore, he resolved not to make any further attempts at conciliation, but, enclosing himself within the sphere of the interests of France, he would give full course to the Convention, with or without the assent of the Pope. Another *voce*, current on less authority, is that the French bishops had agreed to read the Encyclic and Syllabus from their chairs on the Feast of the Purification: that such an intention had come to the knowledge of the Emperor, and that Count de Sartiges was directed to communicate to His Holiness that in the event of such an intention being carried out the French flag would be lowered immediately. Whether true or not, it is evident that the relations between the Imperial and Pontifical Courts are most unsatisfactory, and that with the dogged conscientiousness of the Pope and the determined resistance of the Emperor it is impossible to say to what extremities things may be driven.

THE FRENCH DECREES.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following Imperial decree, signed by the Emperor, and countersigned by M. Baroche, Keeper of the Seals and Minister of Justice and Public Worship, dated the 8th of February, 1865, in reference to the Bishops of Moulins and of Besancon having read the Encyclical Letter from the pulpit:—

"We have decreed, and decree as follows:—

"Art. 1. There is an abuse in the fact of having read from the pulpit a portion of the Encyclical Letter, the reception and publication of which were not authorized by us throughout the French Empire.

"Art. II. Our Minister of State, &c., is ordered to see this decree carried out, which will be inserted in the *Bulletin des Lois*.

"NAPOLEON.
(Countersigned) "BAROCHE."

The *Monituer* also publishes the following:—

"The Minister of Foreign Affairs, having received the Emperor's orders, has requested the Ambassador of His Majesty to the Holy See to complain of two letters addressed by the Apostolic Nuncio to the Bishops of Orleans and Poitiers,—letters which have been published in the public journals, and which constitute a breach of the rules of international and French public law."

M. LANGLAIS' REPORT.

The decrees are followed by a report from M. Langlais, of the Council of State, setting forth at some length the grounds on which the Council bases its decision. He disclaims all notion of the administration of the Church in France being now a matter of discussion between the Holy See and the State; for that administration is founded on ancient laws, which are entitled to the gratitude of religious men, and which should command respect and obedience from all. The Church in France is not predominant, as in former times; nor is it merely tolerated, as in other countries; nor separated from the State, as in America. The Constitution of the year IV. had introduced the last-mentioned form, but the First Consul considered it to be unsuited to France, to which he proposed to restore not the clergy of the old monarchy, which the Revolution had definitively done away with, but the old faith which still remained rooted in the soil and cherished in the hearts of the people. The organization more in accordance with the national feeling, as well as with the true interests of religion and of the State, was that of a Church in the plenitude of liberty in all that concerned its dogmas and its discipline, protected in a reasonable measure by the State, and offering in its turn reasonable guarantees stipulated, some with the Holy See, and others deriving their form from the laws which it was competent only to the State to frame with a view to public order. The Church had no just ground of complaint. Its legitimate wants were amply provided for. Its ministry existed in France in all its hierarchical gradations. It had its metropolitan sees, its cures, and its thousands of ministers, bound together by an uninterrupted of subordination, administering with authority, celebrating its religious rites, preaching to the faithful, and in the exercise of its spiritual functions not compelled to recognize any authority but their conscience and their faith, or any judges but their ecclesiastical superiors. The temples they officiated in were provided, kept up, and repaired at the cost of the State or of communes. No doubt the Church as a collective body did not possess property. But its ministers received salaries, succour, and pensions from the State, and the establishments appropriated to it, such as cathedrals, seminaries, &c., could acquire, possess, alienate, and accept the donations of the pious. The laws protected its ceremonies and its teachings against outrage or contempt. It presented an association almost as numerous as the people; its words and its influence penetrated everywhere. It was indissolubly united to the Holy See. It was respected and honored; and it held the greatest authority of all, that which is exercised upon the mind and conscience of mankind. With such advantages, M. Langlais maintains that the State would have done unwisely had it exacted no guarantees from a power such as this; because, though religion was Divine, yet its ministers were men, subject, like all others, to weakness and error. Some of these guarantees were to be found in the Convention or Concordat concluded with the Holy See; the others in the general laws of the lands, in certain special enactments, and particularly in that of the 18th of Germinal, year X. M. Langlais enters into various details on the negotations between the Consular Government and the Holy See, which have been already sufficiently noticed. He shows that it was not the Government in 1802 that invented these guarantees. It found them in substance in the laws of St. Louis, and in the letters patent of Louis XI., in 1475, which provided that "All Bulls, letters, and other things proceeding from Rome should be examined by the proper officers on the frontiers, in order that nothing should be introduced against the rights of the kingdom and the liberties of the Gallican Church." Leo X. himself recognized the legitimacy and necessity of that right in the treaty concluded with the Parliament of Providence. And whenever the Crown appeared disposed to abandon that right, the Assembly of States, or the magistracy, stepped in to defend it. M. Langlais cites various instances of this resolute maintenance of the independence of the Gallican Church under the old monarchy, and refers particularly to the speech of Louis XVIII., announcing to the Chambers in 1817 that the Ministers had prepared a Bill to bring the arrangements with the Holy See "in harmony with the charter, the laws of the kingdom, and the liberties of the Gallican Church, which are the precious heritage of our fathers, and which St. Louis and all his successors as jealously held to as they did to the well being of their subjects." In the present instance, the purely religious portion of the Encyclical met with no obstacle whatever to its publication, and had it confined itself to questions of faith and morals, it would all have been received without difficulty. But the Government considered that the Encyclical went beyond religious matters; that it enunciated maxims concerning things purely civil, and which, interpreted in their natural and usual sense, were, in fact, a criticism and a censure on political principles on which some of the national institutions rested. He makes an important distinction between the publication of the Encyclical in the daily press, or in pamphlets, and its formal promulgation by the bishops in their cathedrals. The Government was well aware that in the actual state of international communication it could not but be known in France. It considered that it could not and that it ought not to prevent that mode of publicity, so different from the other. It is well known that the Bulls and other Papal documents were never considered as ecclesiastical law in France, except when they had been formally published by the archbishops and bishops in their respective dioceses. A publication of this kind was not the act of a simple individual. It was invested with a public and official character, and the Bulls of the Holy See so promulgated became the rule of faith and morals, and became so with the co-operation of the State, inasmuch as no Bull could be carried into effect without authorization. The two prelates, then, who published the Encyclical without authorization disobeyed the law. The Minister of Justice informed them that this act of theirs was submitted to the Counsul of State, and that a certain time would be allowed them to examine the Report, and to offer any explanations they might think proper upon it. The Cardinal Archbishop of Besancon demanded to be heard in person before the council. This demand was not allowed by law, and the Cardinal thereupon stated that he should make no communication in writing. The Bishop of Moulins formally refused to admit the competency of the Council of State in the matter. M. Langlais, towards the conclusion of his Report, says:—

"Submission to the laws of the land is the duty of all—bishops, priests, citizens; and they who are the most exalted should be the most submissive. These are the maxims of every civilized community; these are the maxims of religion. The ministers of religion are not only the children of the universal mother of the faithful, they are also the children, the subjects, and the servants of the State."

The *Moniteur* mentions that the French Minister at Rome has been instructed to complain to the Papal Government of the letters addressed by the Nuncio in Paris to the Bishops of Orleans and Poitiers, and which, having been published in the journals, are an infraction of international law, as well as of the laws of France.

THE JEWISH HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Jewish Hospital Association of Philadelphia has been at length duly organized. After numerous meetings of the delegates from various societies and congregations in the city, a constitution and by laws were completed about the latter part of January, when it was resolved, by the convention having this work in charge, to convene a mass meeting of Israelites of the city to sign the organic law and elect officers in accordance with its provisions. This course was preferred to re-adopting the whole by the meeting at large, as it would have caused undue delay to adopt the same point by point in an assembly, which would have been too unwieldy for deliberate legislation, the more so as the laws are liable to be altered or amended, if the society, after being fully organized, should deem this advisable. The appending of the signatures was therefore regarded as equivalent to adopting the constitution formally, for the time being; and although it may have been somewhat irregular, it was the best that could be done under the circumstances. After various delays, partly owing to the inclemency of the season, a large assembly of ladies and gentlemen (the latter greatly in excess) was held at the National Guards' Hall, one of the largest in the city, on Sunday, the 19th of February, when, after many persons had signed the subscription lists and the constitution, in accordance with previous arrangements, Mr. Alfred T. Jones, President of the Beth El-Emeth congregation, was called to the chair, and Messrs. Lewis Ellinger, of the Rodef Sholem, and Henry J. Hunt, of the Beth Israel, were appointed Secretaries. Mr. Jones opened the meeting by briefly giving the history of the organization as far as it had progressed, and then called on Mr. Lesser to expiate on the topic of the necessity of a hospital among us. As the numerous assembly was proof enough that the subject of the charity had found an advocate more powerful than words, Mr. L. made his remarks shorter than otherwise he would have done, especially as he had called more than once the attention of his hearers in another place to the necessity of liberally aiding in the work. He chiefly pointed out that in cases of sickness, the stranger feels his isolation more sorely than under other circumstances, that money even cannot purchase the kindness so grateful when we are stricken with disease; wherefore, and in order to prevent our suffering brothers and sisters to be compelled to seek the aid of general hospitals and poor houses, in which latter they would be confounded with the mass of paupers, who receive such help as the public charity can bestow, wherein no discrimination can be expected between the worthy and undeserving, while in the former case they would still be left to the rude kindness of persons not amenable to us for neglect or ill usage, it is evidently our duty to provide an asylum, where we can receive all who need aid and consolation, to be watched over by those who have a Jewish heart, which is always more tender and inclined to mercy than that of other men. Mr. L. gave several instances of similar establishments, for instance, in Berlin, where the eye infirmary, especially, has for years conferred lasting benefits on sufferers all over Germany, and in Hamburg, where the banker, Solomon Heine, erected a hospital to the memory of his wife, Bettie Heine, which after standing twenty years, was lately endowed with half-a-million marks banco by their son Charles, by means of which the banker's family have rendered their names immortal, while the endowment lasts. And he then concluded with stating that even granting that, as some assert, the establishment of any new charity increases the number of applicants, and that many should come hither from various parts to enjoy the benefits of our hospital: it would still be well for us to establish on a permanent footing, and not merely as an experiment, that all who need its benefits may freely come hither and have cause to bless those who in times past, resolved to devote a portion of their means to the cause of Jewish benevolence, to relieve those, who without them, would be left to the care of unsympathizing strangers. After Mr. L. had concluded, Moses A. Dropsie, Esq., was called on to address the audience. He dwelled on the improved pecuniary condition of the Israelites of Philadelphia, who had prospered of late years beyond former precedents. He trusted that they would think that they had a far nobler aim than merely the acquiring of wealth, and labor heartily for the promotion of the work in behalf of which they were assembled. He pointed out that the Jews were a peculiar people in opinions and conduct, no less than their descent. Their religion imposes on them restrictions and duties which they cannot conscientiously make void; they like to hear the prayers of their nation and to mingle with people of their own faith, especially in hours of distress. Wherefore it is evidently our duty to place sufferers of our religion in a position where they can enjoy all the benefits of a religious communion and the kind protection of persons of their own faith. Mr. D. spoke in this strain for about fifteen minutes, and was listened to with close attention by the numerous audience, who seemed to assent fully to the truths he offered for their consideration. When he had finished, Mr. Jones resumed the remarks which he had merely suspended to make way for the other speakers, and delivered a beautiful address on the objects of the hospital, and the changed position of Israelites in the present age compared with the past. He adverted to the fact that, while in many countries exclusion is still our lot, in America our Synagogues, schools and hospitals can rise alongside of similar institutions of other creeds. Here we can progress without being molested, wherefore here we should lay deeply and broadly the foundations for charitable and educational establishments, to diffuse their blessings on all. He adverted to the probability that, when the present desolating war shall have been closed, many a one now in affluence, many a widow who has now a happy home, may be compelled to resort to the hospital as the only place where they can lay their aching heads; and we should in time, while wealth has not yet taken wings to fly away, as it so often does, bestow the amount necessary to have ready the asylum even before it is needed. Mr. Jones continued to interest the audience deeply in his well thought-through address for full twenty minutes, and elicited the undivided attention and approval of those before him, and he evidently had no need to apologize for his effort, nor praise to his disparagement what was to be said by the others whom he called on to speak. When the addresses had been concluded, the society proceeded first to nominate, and then to elect officers, which resulted as follows: Alfred T. Jones, President; Isidor Binswanger, Vice-President; Samuel Weil, Treasurer; Mayer Sulzberger, Secretary; with the following board of managers, which we give according to the seniority of votes, if we do not err; Joseph Einstein, Raphael Brunswick, M. Thalheimer, Judah Isaacs, Edwin W. Arnold, I. Leeser, Simon Alexander, Abraham S. Wolff, William B. Hackenburg, Jacob May, M. M. Bayersdorfer, and Simon Ezekiel, who were taken from all the seven congregations in the city, which are therefore all represented in the board of managers of the hospital. A proposition was made to elect, in addition, a board of lady-visitors, which with another amendment was laid over to a future meeting, which the president was directed to call at an early day. A committee of thirty was also ordered to be appointed by the chair, to canvass the city for subscriptions and donations. Several life-memberships of one hundred dollars were announced, as also a donation of a piece of ground by Mr. Bayersdorfer of twenty feet by two hundred, to which an adjoining lot of forty feet will be added in all probability by the owner, whose name was not stated. The above is a very condensed account of the proceedings. The Board met on Wednesday evening, February 22, all the members being present, and drew lots for classes, which resulted: for one year, May, Brunswick, Alexander, and Hackenburg; for two years, Wolf, Einstein, Arnold and Bayersdorfer; for three years, Isaacs, Leeser, Thalheimer and Ezekiel. Alexander Goodman was elected collector and messenger.—*Occident.*

PRUSSIA.—IGNORING THE SYNAGOGUE.—The Prussian government continues in its systematic contemptuous disregard of the Synagogue. When lately, at the termination of the Danish war, all religious denominations were asked by the authorities to celebrate services of thanksgiving for the victories obtained, the Jewish community was the only one to which no such invitation was given. Yet, observes a correspondent of *A. Z. d. I.*, a very considerable number of Jews served in the Prussian army in Denmark, and some of them highly distinguished themselves, while others perished on the battle field. Moreover the Government is constantly intermeddling in Jewish communal affairs, and therefore cannot plead that the synagogue is in no connection whatever with the State. Every Jewish congregation, from the smallest to the largest, stands under the superintendence of the authorities; its income and expenditure are examined by the general district officials; the names of the wardens and religious officers have to be submitted to the authorities for their confirmation; and no teacher of the Jewish religion may be appointed unless in possession of a certificate from the authorities.—*J. C.*

PARIS.—The Professors of the College de France lately met in order to present to the Government two candidates for the chair of the Hebrew, Chaldean and Syriac languages, lately occupied by M. Renan. The choice of the professors fell unanimously on two co-religionists—M. Munk and M. Derenbourg. It is expected that the Government will confirm the election of the first candidate.—*J. C.*

SIENA, ITALY.—At Siena, there are only 250 Jews; and as trade has much decayed, in consequence whereof the impoverished Jews find it difficult to keep up their institutions, Government, says the *J. L.*, grants them as a subsidy, annually, 6,000 francs out of the ecclesiastical fund for that purpose.—*J. C.*

ROME.—Another abduction and clandestine baptism of a Jewish child, eight years old, is reported from Rome. The despairing parents were threatened with expulsion if they raised an outcry. The perpetrators of the nefarious act were a mechanic and a priest, the former passing off the abducted child as his own, having adopted it.—*Israelit.*

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The Hebrew.

Philo Jacoby..... Herausgeber.

Nach Osten.

Nach Osten sei dein Blick gewandt,
Willst du so recht von Herzen beten;
Dorthin liegt das gelobte Land,
Dort prangte einst der sel'ge Eden.
Dort stieg empor aus dunkler Nacht
Das Licht der Welt, der Engel Wonne.
Im Osten leuchtet auch voll Pracht
An jeden Morgen neu die Sonne.
Nach Osten zu steht der Altar,
Dorthin sich Herz und Auge wendet;
Von dort der Priester heil'ge Schaar
Des Herren Gnadengaben spendet.
Nach Osten richtet Herz und Sinn,
Dort ragen Zions sel'ger Hügel;
Nach Osten zieh' die Seele hin
Auf des Gebetes Adlerflügel.
Nach Osten kehrt die Füße mir,
Wenn ihr mich müßt zu Grabe legen;
Von Osten her empfangen wir
Auch einst den letzten reichen Segen.
Dort leuchtet blitzend einst empor
Der lichte Glanz der letzten Zeiten.
Brich aus des Ostens Strahlenthors
Hervor, du Herr der Herrlichkeiten!

G. Ch. Dieffenbach.

Mirabeau ueber Moses Mendelssohn und ueber die buergerliche Gleichstellung der Juden.

(Fortsetzung.)

Während mehrerer auf die Erscheinung des „Phaedons" folgender Jahre widmete er seine müssigen Augenblicke den Werken für den Unterricht seiner Nation, den Kommentaren und den Uebersetzungen unserer heiligen Bücher. Von diesen Arbeiten sagt Mirabeau: Es sind eben so viele schätzbare Denkmäler des erleuchteten Verstandes, der sanften Moral, des kraftvollen Styles dieses ehrwürdigen Mannes und vielleicht noch mehr seiner immerwährenden Begierde, recht viel Gutes zu stiften. Nur auf eins derselben „Jerusalem oder über religiöse Macht und Judenthum" geht der Verfasser näher ein.

Das Werk Jerusalem zog Mendelssohn von mehreren Seiten Verfolgungen zu, die seinen Geist betrübten und seine Gesundheit untergruben. Mehr jedoch als durch diese fühlte er sich durch den Zelotismus des ihm früher befreundeten Schweizers Lavater gekränkt, der in seiner Widmung zu der deutschen Uebersetzung der „Vertheidigung des Christenthums" von Bonnet an ihn das Ansinnen stellte entweder dieses Werk zu widerlegen oder Christ zu werden. Lavater, obgleich nicht ohne Verdienst um die deutsche Litteratur, war durch seinen immer stärker hervortretenden Mysticismus schon damals bei den aufgeklärten Geistern zum Gegenstande des Gespöttes geworden. (Wir erinnern hier an die auf ihn und Basedow bezüglichen Worte Göthe's: „Prophete rechts, Prophete links, das Weltkind in der Mitte,") als die Antwort Mendelssohn's auf seine Provocation ihm überdies noch eine große moralische Niederlage beibrachte. Als ein würdiges Denkmal für des großen Philosophen, scharfen Geist sowohl als auch für seinen milden, edlen Charakter, lassen wir hier Mendelsohn's Entgegnung im Wortlaute folgen:

„Sie beschwören mich vor den Augen des Publikums auf die dringendste Weise, die darin (in den Werke Bonnet's) enthaltenen Schlüsse zu widerlegen wenn sie mir nicht bündig scheinen, oder im entgegengesetzten Falle das zu thun, was Sokrates gethan haben würde, wenn er diese Schrift gelesen und sie unwiderlegbar gefunden hätte, d. h. die Religion meiner Väter zu verlassen und die anzunehmen, welche Herr Bonnet vertheidigt.

Ich bin überzeugt, daß Ihre Handlungen aus einer reinen Quelle fließen und ich kann in Ihnen keine anderen Absichten voraussetzen, als welche Philosophie und Menschenliebe Ihnen eingaben. Ich würde der Achtung edler Männer unwerth sein, wenn ich nicht dankbar auch die liebreichen Gesinnungen antwortete, welche Sie in Ihrem Briefe mir bezeugen. Aber ich kann es nicht verhehlen, daß dieser Schritt von Ihrer Seite mich erstaunend überrascht hat. Wie konnte ich erwarten, daß ein Lavater so weit gehen würde, mich öffentlich herauszufordern?

Was hat Sie bewegen können, mich wider meine Neigung aus dem Haufen zu ziehn, um mich auf einen Kampfplatz zu führen, auf welchem ich niemals erscheinen wollte? Hätten Sie meine äußerste Vorsichtigkeit doch nur der Furcht zugeschrieben, so verdiente es diese Schwachheit sogar, daß Sie mich mit Nachsicht behandelten.

Indessen darf ich sagen, daß es niemals so wenig Furcht als Schüchternheit waren, welche mich von Religionsstreitigkeiten entfernen. Ich beschäftige mich seit langer Zeit mit Gegenständen, welche mit ihr gradezu in Verbindung stehn. Ich erkannte sehr früh, daß es die erste Pflicht des Menschen sei, seine Gesinnungen und Handlungen zu untersuchen. Wenn ich von der ersten Jugend an meine müssigen Stunden der Philosophie und den schönen Wissenschaften widmete, so geschah es nur in der Absicht, um mich zu dieser wichtigen Untersuchung vorzubereiten; denn welch' ein anderes Motiv hätte mich dazu antreiben können.

Wenn das Resultat eines mehrjährigen Nachdenkens nicht zum Vortheil meiner Religion gewesen wäre, so würde ich es durch eine authentische Akte bekannt gemacht haben. Die Ueberzeugung allein konnte mich an so ernste und zugleich von Vielen so verachtete Grundsätze fesseln. Und würde es von meiner Seite nicht ebenso fruchtlose als schändliche Niederträchtigkeit gewesen sein, wenn ich trotz der inneren Ueberzeugung der Wahrheit nicht die Ehre gegeben hätte?

Ja, mein Herr, es ist eine reifliche Prüfung der Grundsätze des Judenthums, welche mich in dem Glauben meiner Väter befestigt hat. Es stand mir frei, in der Stille zu leben, und ich hatte nicht nöthig, irgend Jemandem von meiner Denkungsart Rechenschaft zu geben. Ich verhehle es Ihnen nicht, ich habe in meiner Religion viele menschlichen Zusätze bemerkt, welche sie nur leider zu sehr verdunkelt haben. Der geistige Hauch des Aberglaubens zeigt sich oft ganz deutlich darin; und welcher erleuchtete Jude sollte nicht wünschen ihn davon absondern zu können, ohne die Grundsätze der Wahrheit anzutasten? Aber diese Grundsätze haben bei mir solche Evidenz, daß ich davon eben so sehr überzeugt bin, als Sie und Herr Bonnet es von der Gewißheit des Christenthums nur immer sein können; und ich bezeuge vor Gott, daß ich dem Gesetze unverletzlich ergeben sein werde, so lange meine Seele keine andere Natur annimmt.

Man hätte das Judenthum in den polemischen Büchern zerstören und es in den Schulübungen zu Boden werfen können, ich würde mich in keine dieser Streitigkeiten gemischt haben. Wenn auch selbst ein Gelehrter in der arabischen Sprache es unternommen hätte, meine Religion aus einigen schlechten Werken, die kein vernünftiger Jude mehr liest, lächerlich zu machen: so würde er von mir keinen Widerspruch erlitten haben. Ich wollte durch Tugend und nicht durch Streitschriften die verächtliche Meinung widerlegen, welche man von den Juden hegt. Meine Religion, meine Philosophie, mein Stand, geben mir die kräftigsten Mittel an die Hand, allen Religionsstreit zu vermeiden und in meinen Schriften nur von solchen Wahrheiten zu reden, welche allen Menschen gleich wichtig sind.

Es ist wahr, das Gesetz der Natur verpflichtet uns unleugbar, unsere Kenntnisse, den Geschmack der Tugend unter unseres Gleichen zu verbreiten, und so viel an uns ist, die Vorurtheile und die Irrthümer auszurotten, und vielleicht könnte man daraus schließen, daß es die Pflicht eines jeden Menschen ist, öffentlich die Lehrsätze zu bestreiten, welche er für irrig hält.

Aber alle Irrthümer sind nicht gleich schädlich; man muß also die, welche man in der menschlichen Gesellschaft zu bemerken glaubt, nicht alle aus einerlei Gesichtspunkt betrachten. Einige sind dem Wohl des menschlichen Geschlechts geradezu entgegen; ihr Einfluß auf die Sitten ist offenbar verderblich; man kann sich auch nicht einmal etwas zufällige Gute von ihnen versprechen; diese sind es, welche man stürzen muß. Und von der Art sind die Irrthümer, welche unsere Ruhe und unsere Glückseligkeit untergraben; vorzüglich diejenigen, welche den Keim der Tugend im Menschen ersticken, ehe er noch hervorsprossen kann, als da sind: Fanatismus, Menschenhaß, Verfolgungsgeist, Leichtsinn, Sittenlosigkeit, Gottlosigkeit, u. s. w. Aber die Meinungen meines Gleichen, welche ich blos darum als Irrthümer betrachte, weil sie meiner Ueberzeugung entgegen stehn, sind blos abstrakte, blos theoretische Grundsätze, welche von den praktischen zu weit entfernt sind, als daß sie auch nur unmittelbar nachtheilig sein könnten. Wegen ihrer Allgemeinheit sind sie die Grundlage auf welche die Nation, welche sie hegt, das System ihrer Moral und ihres gesellschaftlichen Lebens gebauet hat. Sie sind also zufälligerweise wichtig geworden, wenigstens für das Volk bei welchem sie einen Theil der gesetzgebenden Macht ausmachen. Solche Lehrsätze zu bestreiten, weil sie uns Irrthümer zu sein scheinen: das heißt das Fundament eines Gebäudes untergraben, ohne es zu stürzen, um zu sehn, ob es fest ist. Jeder, dem es mehr um das Wohl der Menschen, als um seinen eignen Ruhm zu thun ist, wird sich nicht erkühnen, seine Meinung über Vorurtheile dieser Art zu sagen, er wird sich hüten, sie geradezu anzugreifen, um nicht ein Principium der Moral, welches ihm verdächtig ist, zu entkräften, ohne seine Mitbürger dasjenige angenommen haben, was er an jener Stelle setzen will.

Ueberdem, bin ich nicht ein Mitglied eines unterdrückten Volkes, das keinen anderen Schutz hat, als welchen auf seine Bitten die herrschende Nation ihm bewilligt? Den es nicht allenthalben und niemals ohne Einschränkung erhält? Die von meiner Gemeinde entbehren gerne die Freiheiten, welche andere Leute erhalten; sie begnügen sich, wenn sie nur geduldet und geschützt werden. Wenn eine Nation, sie mit billigen Bedingungen aufnimmt, so müssen sie ihr dafür, als für eine Wohlthat danken, weil man ihr in einigen Staaten auch den Aufenthalt verbietet. Die Gesetze Ihres Vaterlandes erlauben Ihrem israelitischen Freunde nicht einmal, daß er Sie in Zürich besuchen darf. Meine Glaubensbrüder sind also derjenigen herrschenden Nation viele Erkenntlichkeit schuldig, welche sie mit allgemeiner Menschenliebe aufnimmt und ihnen erlaubt, das höchste Wesen so anzubeten, wie ihre Väter es anbeteten. In dem Lande, wo ich wohne, genießen wir in dieser Hinsicht eine anständige Freiheit; und Sie wollen, daß wir die Religion der herrschenden Parthei bestreiten, das heißt, daß wir unsere Beschützer auf der empfindlichsten Seite angreifen sollten.

Ich habe das Werk des Herrn Bonnet, welches Sie übersetzt haben, mit Aufmerksamkeit gelesen. Nachdem, was ich gesagt habe ist es unnütz zu fragen, ob es mich überzeugt hat. Aber ich will es Ihnen nicht verhehlen, daß dieses Werk, als Apologie der christlichen Religion betrachtet, mir nicht das Verdienst zu haben scheint, welches Sie ihm zuschreiben. Ich habe hundert Apologien dieser Religion gelesen, welche mir alle gründlicher geschienen haben als die, welche nach Ihrer Meinung meine Bekehrung bewirken sollte.

Die allgemeinen Bemerkungen, welche Herr Bonnet im Anfange seines Buches gemacht hat, scheinen mir von großem Gewicht zu sein; aber die Anwendung, welche er davon zum Besten seiner Religion macht, ist so wenig gründlich, so willkührlich, daß ich den Philosophen fast gar nicht erkannte. Seine Conclusionen sind so wenig consequent, daß ich mit den nämlichen Gründen eine jede Religion, welche man nur will, zu vertheidigen mich getraue. Es ist wahrscheinlich, daß er nur für diejenigen geschrieben hat welche so wie er, überzeugt sind und nur deswegen lesen, um sich in ihrem Glauben zu befestigen. Wenn der Verfasser und der Leser über die Schlußfolgen einig sind, so vergleichen sie leicht über die Praemissen. Aber was mich wundert, ist, daß Sie dieses Werk für geschickt gehalten haben, einen Menschen zu überzeugen, der durch seine Erziehung für die Ideen natürlicherweise eingenommen ist, welche denen, die jenes auseinandersetzt, entgegen sind. Sie können sich unmöglich in die Stelle dessen versetzt haben, der, weit entfernt, Ueberzeugungen mitzubringen, sie vielmehr erst suchen soll. Wenn Sie glauben, wie Sie es zu erkennen geben, daß Sokrates die Gründe des Herrn Bonnet unwiderleglich gefunden haben würde: so ist gewiß einer von uns ein merkwürdiges Beispiel der Macht, welche Vorurtheil und Erziehung selbst über diejenigen haben, welche nach Wahrheit forschen.

Ich habe Ihnen die Gründe gesagt welche den Wunsch in mir erzeugen, niemals über die Religion zu schreiben. Aber, wenn man in mich dringt so muß ich die Hindernisse überwinden und mich entschließen, meine Reflexionen bekannt zu machen. Es ist zu vermuthen, daß Sie mir diesen beschwerlichen Schritt gütigst ersparen und mir erlauben werden, wieder in meinen natürlichen Zustand der Ruhe zurückzukehren! Ich werde immer mit Widerwillen aus den Schranken gehen, welche ich mir vorgezeichnet habe."

(Fortsetzung folgt.)

— In den musikalischen Kreisen wird es überraschen, daß der Violinvirtuose Joachim in Hannover seine dortige Stelle, bekanntlich die glänzendste und am freiesten gestellte Conzertmeisterstelle in Deutschland, gekündigt hat. Das Motiv ist nicht in einer Uebereilung, sondern in einem zwingenden Ehrenpunkt zu suchen. Joachim hatte auf amtlichen Auftrag den Vilionisten Grün (früher in Weimar) ausgewählt, um in eine erledigte Kammermusikusstelle in Hannover einzutreten, und mit Ermächtigung der Intendanz demselben die betreffende Zusage gemacht. Nachdem nun Herr Grün seit zwei Jahren in der Hannöverschen Kapelle—vorerst probeweise—gedient hat, forderte Joachim endlich dessen feste Anstellung als Erfüllung der eingegangenen Verbindlichkeit. Diese ward verweigert und als Grund dafür ein unübersteiglicher Wille angegeben, keine Bekenner der jüdischen Religion in der Kapelle haben zu wollen, obwohl keine gesetzliche Einrichtung und kein kirchlicher Dienst eine Frage nach der Konfession der Kapellmitglieder veranlassen kann. Joachim—der noch selbst vor wenigen Jahren dem jüdischen Glauben angehörte—findet in der thatsächlichen Verläugnung seines Auftrags einen gebietenden Grund, seine Entlassung zu nehmen.

Hamburg, den 19. Februar. — In Würdigung der Verdienste Salomon Heine's in Hamburg hat der hiesige Senat der früheren Straße „Hinter der neuen Dröge" den Namen Heinestraße ertheilt.

Rückblick auf die Lage der Israeliten in Europa im Jahre 1864.

Einem sehr interessanten Jahresberichte des „Jahrbuchs für Israeliten von Wertheimer und Kompert" entnehmen wir folgenden Auszug:

Oesterreich:

Die Zulassung zum Lehramte, das Ziel der strebsamen Jünger der Wissenschaft und Kunst, ist im verflossenen Jahre wiederholt in das Gebiet der Thatsachen übergegangen. Der berühmte Kupferstecher Louis Jacoby aus Berlin wurde als Professor der Kupferstecherkunst an der k. k. Akademie der bildenden Künste zu Wien, S. Spitzer, Professor der Mathematik an der Handelskammer zu Wien als außerordentlicher Professor der höheren Mathematik am k. k. Polytechnikum zu Wien angestellt: Dr. med. Schnitzler als Assistent der Klinik des weltberühmten Professor Uppolzer bestätigt; Dr. A. Assom, Hauptarzt des Allgemeinen Hospitals in Venedig, zum Professor der Anatomie für Künstler an der Akademie zu Vedenig ernannt. — Als ehrenhafte persönliche Auszeichnungen sind vor Allem jene zu erwähnen, welche den im Heere dienenden Glaubensgenossen im Dänischen Kriege zu Theil wurden. (Vom „Hebrew" größtentheils schon mitgetheilt.) Der Fregattenarzt Fleischmann erhielt das goldene Verdienstkreuz mit der Krone, der Seekadett Piok die silberne Tapferkeitsmedaille erster Klasse. Ferner wurden Hauptmann Jerusalem von Salemsfeld und Bankier F. Schey von Korromla als Ritter der eisernen Krone in den österreichischen Ritterstand erhoben, der Bankier W. Wertheimer zu Paris und der Präsident der Handelskammer zu Brody, Meyer Kallier, erhielten das Ritterkreuz des Franz Joseph Ordens (Letzterer widmete aus diesem Anlasse 5000 Flr. zu verschiedenen wohlthätigen Zwecken). Der Bürger Salomon Daiches in Krakau, in Anerkennung seines gemeinnützigen und humanitären Wirkens das goldene Verdienstkreuz mit der Krone. Der Rabbinatskandidat Juttes in Lemberg erhielt das goldene Verdienstkreuz; Moritz Fischer, Porcellanfabrikant zu Herend das Ritterkreuz des Franz Joseph Ordens; der Handelsmann H. Götsch in Wien und C. L. Posner in Pesth das goldene Verdienstkreuz mit der Krone.

Zu dem Erfreulichsten aber, daß wir über unsere Zustände zu berichten haben, gehören die zahlreichen Beweise einer wohlwollenden, aus echter Humanität hervorgegangenen Gesinnung, die in Oesterreich in Ansehung der Israeliten hervortritt. Wo solche Humanität wurzelt, und sie wurzelt in allen Ständen Oesterreich's, da hemmt kein häßliches Vorurtheil die warme Anerkennung der Verdienstlichkeiten, Institutionen oder Individuen, und der Hauch der erhaltenden und belebenden Menschenliebe äußert seine wohlthätige Wirkung. Wir wollen hier nur wenige Züge zur Illustration anführen. Wiederholt beehrte die Kaiserin Karolina Augusta in diesem Jahre die israelitische Kyderbewahranstalt Wiens mit ihrem Besuche. Wieviel Thränen die verewigte Erzherzogin Hildegarde auch in jüdischen Familien getrocknet hatte, das erfuhr man erst durch die aufrichtige Trauer, welche ihr beklagenswerther Hintritt namentlich bei den Israeliten Ungarn und Schlesiens erzeugte. Der Gemahl der verklärten Fürstin, Erzherzog Albrecht, steht unter den Grundeigenthümern, welche ihren israelitischen Unterthanen die Wege zur Veredelung und Bildung bahnen, obenan; er schenkte in diesem Jahre der israelitischen Gemeinde zu Frideck einen Baugrund von 600 Quadratklaftern zur Errichtung einer Synagoge. Im Sinne dieser Denkungsart der Mitglieder des Kaiserhauses erklärte Graf Wrbna als Verweser der Familienherrschaft Holtisch die Synagoge frei von Abgaben. In Nachod in Böhmen betheiligten sich die Honoratioren und selbst der katholische Dechant an der Einweihung einer neuen Thorarolle. Und im gleichen Sinne äußert sich eine wohlwollende, vorurtheilsfreie Gesinnung unter allen Ständen.

(Fortsetzung folgt.

Alzey, 15. Januar. (Privatmitth.) — Die hiesige Gemeinde hat mit Genehmigung ihres Rabbinen, Hrn. Dr. Rothschild, die öffentliche Leichenfeier in deutscher Sprache eingeführt. Ebenso wurde von dieser die Schließung des Sarges im Hause, ohne nochmalige Oeffnung desselben am Grabe, nach dem Beispiele der alzeyer Gemeinde beantragt und von unserm Rabbiner gutgeheißen. Denn für den Fall des Scheintodes—der allenfallsige einzige Grund für Beibehaltung der alten Sitte, den Sarg am Grabe nochmals zu öffnen—ist diese Einrichtung einestheils nicht mehr nöthig, anderntheils nicht ausreichend. A. Z. d. J.

Im Kanton Zürich sind die Juden mit Bezug auf Verkehr und Niederlassung schon seit dem 2. März 1862 den Kantonsbürgern gleichgestellt. Da nun der Bund auch den französischen Juden durch Staatsvertrag das freie Niederlassungsrecht in der Schweiz gewährt hat, so wünscht der Regierungsrath in Beantwortung des Kreisschreibens des Bundesrathes, daß nun auch den schweizerischen Israeliten die gleichen Rechte eingeräumt werden und daß zu diesem Zwecke der Weg einer partiellen Revision der Bundesverfassung eingeschlagen werden möchte, nachdem es sich gezeigt, daß nicht alle Kantone bereit sind, die bei ihnen diesfalls bestehenden Beschränkungen auf dem Wege der Gesetzgebung aufzuheben.

Berlin. Die Wiederbesetzung der hiesigen Rabbinatsstelle nimmt schon seit einiger Zeit die Thätigkeit der jüdischen Gemeindebehörden sehr in Anspruch, doch ist diese Angelegenheit noch nicht aus dem Stadium der Vorberathung herausgetreten. Somit sind die Mittheilungen über die in einer General-Versammlung bereits stattgehabte Wahl des Dr. Joel znm Rabbiner als durchaus unrichtig zu bezeichnen. Dr. Joel steht jedoch in vorderster Reihe der Wahlcandidaten und da auch nichtjüdische Notabilitäten Berlins sich für dessen Berufung interessiren, so ist es wahrscheinlich, daß er einstimmig aus der Wahlurne hervorgeben wird, zumal auch die conservativen Gemeinde-Repräsentanten für ihn stimmen wollen, wenn der von ihnen als zweiter Rabbiner vorgeschlagene Candidat angenommen wird.

Warschau, den 20. Februar.— Auf Anregung des Oberdirektors der hiesigen Commission des Innern, Fürsten Tscherkaski hat diese Commission dem Administrationsrathe einen Gesetzesvorschlag vorgelegt, wonach alle Aemter im Königreich Polen als den Israeliten zugänglich erklärt werden sollen. Mit Ausnahme des einzigen Kochanski, eines erklärten Judenfeindes haben sämmtliche Abtheilungsdirektoren der gedachten Commission dafür gestimmt. Ein Gesetz das die Israeliten von Aemtern ausschließt, existirt in Polen eigentlich nur in Betreff von Aemtern bei der Bank.

Breslauer Zeitung.

Berlin, 23. Februar.—Die Gesellschaft jüdischer Handwerker und Künstler zur gegenseitiger Unterstützung in Krankheitsfällen hat am 21. dss. ihre jährliche Generalversammlung gehalten. Aus den Berichte über die Wirksamkeit des Vereins im vorigen Jahre entnehmen wir Folgendes: Der Verein zählt 204 Ehren- und 279 ordentliche Mitglieder. Die Kasse hat sich im letzten Jahre um 625 Thaler, die damit zusammenhängende Wittwen- und Waisenkasse ein Vermögen von 4025 Thaler besitzt. Für Badereisen bewilligte die Versammlung 150 Thaler.

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Having made extensive arrangements in the East for receiving all the necessary materials for carrying on the Trade, and at great expense imported the latest Improved Machinery, I am prepared to sell, Wholesale and Retail, at prices that will defy competition in this market, and feel confident that one trial will insure future patronage.
Trunks and Valises (wholesale and retail) can be purchased at this Establishment ten per cent. cheaper than at any other house on this coast.
☞ Trunks and Valises covered and repaired.
m3

REMOVAL.
DR. BEERS & CO., DENTISTS, and Manufacturers of Patent Porcelain Teeth, HAVE REMOVED to
No. 127 MONTGOMERY STREET,
Over Rosenblatt's & Roberts' Emporium, between Bush and Sutter Streets. mr10

GREENBERG & MANDEL,
Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,
WHITE AND DECORATED CHINA,
Plated and Britannia Ware, Trays, Cutlery,
Kerosene Oil, and Camphene Lamps, Screens, Lanterns, Fancy Goods, &c.,
624] SACRAMENTO T. [624
☞ Particular attention paid to Family, Hotel and Restaurant Wares.
Please call and examine. mr10

GREAT BARGAINS!
CLOTHING.
S. HAAS & CO.,
428 MONTGOMERY ST., Near Sacramento,
Are Selling their Large Stock of
Fashionable Clothing,
....AND....
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.
....AT....
REMARKABLE LOW PRICES.
☞ Call and Examine them. mr24-t

The Hebrew.

FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 5625 (1865).

AGENCIES.

The following named gentlemen are authorized to solicit subscribers, collect payments, and transact all business appertaining to THE HEBREW:

VIRGINIA CITY, N. T.—Jacob Kaplan, Esq.
AUSTIN, N. T.—A. E. Shannon, Esq.
MARYSVILLE—Raphael Katz, Esq.
GRASS VALLEY—Jacob Marks, Esq.
SACRAMENTO—Charles Bohn, Esq.
STOCKTON—Kierski Bros.
NEW YORK CITY—Sigmund Jacoby, Esq.

THE UNITY OF ISRAEL.

Each year brings us nearer and nearer to the unison of the scattered folds of Israel. Each revolution in government, each step taken in the advance of liberality, brings us nearer and nearer to the period which is to see the Hebrew's patrimony restored to him, and gather together the dispersed tribes under one national banner in the land of his heritage. The initiative has been taken by our people themselves, and they must aid in their gradual emancipation. One of the prime motors in this great cause of regeneration, is the "Universal Israelitish Alliance" organization in France, with the view of binding our brethren together. Although this association numbers but three thousand members, its strength, numerically speaking, does not give an idea of the extent of its action. From every point of the globe, single or collective memberships come to us continually. We have local and district committees in Asia, Africa and America, and in the greater part of the countries of Europe. A regular correspondence with these various countries gives the Central Committee the opportunity of being informed of whatever concerns the Israelitish interests, to defend them, to appeal in their behalf to the benevolence and wisdom of the various governments, to obtain some happy reforms in the civil and political conditions of Israelites, and to introduce for them the reign of law in the more barbarous countries.

Civilized Europe still oppresses the Israelite. Religious as well as other restraints, are imposed upon him, onerous as well as degrading to bear. Of all the countries in the world France exhibits the most liberal spirit towards our people. Although the United States may be said to be politically free to the Hebrew, the government is not so socially. No people, religiously speaking, are more fanatic than our so-called fellow citizens; and no people in the whole world seem more anxious to designate the religious views of any person with the intent to injure him and her. It is about time that our people should exert themselves to reconquer their name and fame. What is it to be a Jew, and yet be without a land, a government, or a flag?

The rise and progress of the Jewish Alliance has a history, and it is this:—Seventeen Parisian Israelites met at the house of one of them, and exchanged their views, and that, being struck at seeing no bond, other than the profession of the same religious belief, existed among the members of the great family of Israel, they resolved to create—irrespective of any political action, and without touching the diverse nationalities, the existence of which cannot be ignored—an alliance destined to render common and propagate those ideas of emancipation and progress which were enjoyed only in certain favored countries, in order that the more happy one might hold out a helping hand to their disinherited brothers, that the better informed might fight against ignorance that those who have the free word might employ it for the others, that those who can handle the pen might wield it for all; the basis of our Society was laid, and if some serious difficulties could cause misgivings at the outset to the first founders concerning the success of their work, ardent sympathies were not long wanting to sustain them; and without quitting for one moment the aim they had proposed to themselves, without compromising their success by fool-hardy attempts which might have been dreaded, without sacrificing, notwithstanding this, the principles which inspired them, they have marched with a firm step and triumphed over all opposition.

The American people, those of the Jewish faith are bound to aid this association in all that they can do. In speaking of this society, its aims and objects, the secretary in his report says:

Our present prosperity, after so short a period of existence, has filled us with confidence in the future. Let a quarter of a century favor our work, and Judaism, taking everywhere its legitimate place, will have caused to disappear the last traces of the deep-rooted prejudices against it; it will have caused to triumph, everywhere whose its actions will penetrate, the inalienable rights of conscience, and the emancipated West will have paid its debt to the regenerated East.

PRESENTATION.—The Rev. Dr. H. A. Henry was the recipient of a splendid silver salver, sent to him by the Congregation Benai Israel of Sacramento. The plate bears the following inscription: "Presented to the Rev. Dr. H. A. Henry by the Congregation Benai Israel of this city, in token of their esteem and gratitude for services rendered by him on all occasions.

"Sacramento, April, 1865 (5625).

LOUIS ELKUS, Pres. C. B. I.
JOSEPH DAVIS, Vice Pres."

This splendid gift renders great credit to both the donors and recipient.

CHEVRA BETH ABRAHAM.—A new Benevolent Society under this name, was incorporated in this city last week. The trustees are: A Jacoby, B. Levy, S. Harris and J. Samuels.

OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

[From the Resident Correspondent of THE HEBREW.]

NEW YORK, March 13, 1865.

EDITOR HEBREW:—"Man proposes, God disposes," is a well known maxim, the truth of which is elucidated every day in all our walks of life. In our weakness we propose to do certain things, make great arrangements therefor, and finally, when the proper time arrives, we find that something has transpired which to use a vulgar expression has "knocked all our precious plans into the head." So it happened with your humble servant; in accordance with my duty, I had prepared a somewhat long and interesting correspondence, to send to you on the 3d instant, and I was about to mail my letter to you when I was informed that owing to an unavoidable accident to the steamer, its departure had been postponed and no mails would leave until the 13th. Here indeed, was a quandary, and I was disturbed not a little at this misfortune. "What would the readers of THE HEBREW think," said I to myself, "if they should not receive in the proper time their accustomed batch of items from New York? Perhaps they would fear that their friend Mercury had entirely deserted them, or perhaps had gone to witness the inauguration of Andy Johnson, and had become like the worthy Vice-President himself, somewhat elevated in spirits at the honor thus about to be conferred upon him, or perchance the messenger had been "played out" for want of news, and was waiting for the events of another ten days to complete his epistle. Such thoughts ran through my brain when I first learnt that I could not send my letter on its regular day, and you may easily conceive that I was not a little mortified at the disappointment.

Still "What can't be can't be cured must be endured," says a sage writer, (bye the bye a more elegant manner of stating, "It is no use crying over spilled milk,") and after reflecting that the "lightning messenger" would inform my friends of San Francisco in due time of the fact of the non-sailing of the regular steamer, and that I could also by means of this short postponement make my next correspondence the lengthier and perhaps the more interesting, I became somewhat reconciled to the delay and waited anxiously for the day of the next mail.

Later developments have shown that I was not mistaken, for the past few days have been unusually "big with events," both from a general and a secular point of view, and I have a sufficient quantity of news to transmit to satiate the desires of even the most eager and curious. It may not be unknown to your readers that we have just emerged from

A GRAND PROCESSION,

Held in honor of the Union victories. The time for the grand "flare up" was set down for the 4th inst., Inauguration Day, but on account of the many tears,—shall I say of joy?—shed by Jupiter Pluvius on that occasion, it was determined to postpone the festival until the following Monday.

On that day everything conspired favorably, the sun was in the best of humors and shone out brightly, the streets had all been thoroughly cleansed for the occasion, flags streamed from every housetop, and hung suspended from every other window; all business places were closed; in fact entire New York had assumed its holiday garb! And indeed there was great reason for all this festivity. For during the few weeks previous, events had transpired in our national history, calculated to make every heart and home glad and joyful. Our arms had met with unusual success; several of the most dangerous and at the same time most important of Southern strongholds had been dislocated and broken. Gold, and with it the necessaries of life, had also fallen, the clouds that had so long veiled the sun of liberty had been divided and its warm rays again shed their healthful and inspiring influence upon us. The poor as well as the rich had cause to rejoice, and it was therefore mete and proper that a day should be set apart for national rejoicing! The procession in this city was one of the grandest that had ever taken place here, all the military and fire department of this city and suburbs participated, while almost every trade, profession, and society in New York was represented. Our co-religionists also took part in the turn out, both in the procession itself and as marshalls, etc. The column took over three hours to pass any given point, and when the whole affair was over and the elephant and camels that brought up the rear had gone by, I doubt whether there was a single person among the many thousands that had beheld this grand turnout, this outward expression of a city's joy, that did not feel hope for the cause of the Union. For although this great multitude that had massed on that day were not in the armies, still it was a source of gratification to know that notwithstanding the great losses that we have suffered there was still enough material remaining to furnish a dozen armies if necessary, and that if the South had been drained as to men, the North had scarcely yet felt the losses or the miseries of the war.

But I am sermonizing and must return to my theme, and will close the present portion by stating that the celebration terminated in the evening with a grand display of fireworks.

I may as well also remark that the draft in this city has been ordered for the 15th inst., and in case I should draw one of the lucky numbers, I will inform you of the mournful fact in my next letter. Let us now turn to our

NEWS COLUMN,

And see what we there find to record. Under this heading I will state that on the 31st inst. a new reform synagogue will be consecrated in this city.

The Congregation "Shaarai Ha-Shomagim," was formerly one of the most orthodox in its views in the city, but recently the spirit of reform has implanted itself in the hearts of the members, and simultaneously with the erection of a new place of worship, another minhag has been adopted.

From present appearances, I judge that in a few years all vestiges of our ancient form of worship will have disappeared and reform principles will be introduced into every synagogue. Such is the effect of the spirit of modern progressiveness. Revs. Drs. Adler and Lilienthal will deliver lectures on the consecration day of the above mentioned place of worship.

The Hebrew Free School Association have at last found a suitable locality wherein to establish their first school, and will commence active operations in a few days. Although the members of this association have recently been somewhat negligent of their duties, still it is expected that as soon as the "ball is set in motion" and the first institution of learning be established by the society, additional ones will very soon thereafter be founded.

The Bohemian Congregation of Jews of this city have recently imported a chazan from Prague, to take the place of their former minister, whom they are about to discharge. They say that the latter married a Christian lady several years ago, who has been subsequently converted to our faith. This fact was not known to the members of the congregation at the time when he was engaged by them, and now that the affair has been discovered attempts are being made to expel him from their midst. This, however, is not so easily done as might be imagined; for the congregation had engaged him per contract, and as his time of service according to said instrument has not yet expired, it will be necessary for the law to interfere and decide the right of the congregation to dismiss the offending minister. In the meantime we will leave the congregation to their own reflections and take a slight glance at the grand

PURIM BALL

To take place at the Academy of Music, tomorrow evening. The preparations for this affair have been made on the most liberal scale; over $3,500 will be expended for the purpose. The decorations will be unusually magnificent, and eighty men will furnish the music. Profiting by former experience, the issue of tickets has been limited, and in consequence thereof they are now selling at a premium of four and five hundred per cent. The original price of the cardboard was five dollars, and as much as twenty and twenty-five are offered for them at present. The tickets, however, are not transferable, and those who purchase them at a premium from other parties also engage to risk the chances of a refusal to be admitted at the door. This masquerade, it is supposed, will be the finest affair that has ever taken place in the country. I shall give you a detailed account of the affair in my next letter.

B'NAI BRITH.

Under this heading I have a few items to chronicle:

A new lodge, Samuel Lodge No. 63, was installed in Brooklyn last Sunday. The ceremonies, as usual, were interesting, and were conducted by Brother G. N. Herrman, G. N. A. who also delivered a very eloquent and instructive address to the new sons of the covenant. In a few well chosen words he laid down the principles to be observed in the proper conduct of a lodge, and explained to them the duties and obligations of a B'nai Brith. The lodge promises to become a worthy branch of the order, and being the only one in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, there is but little doubt that it will soon number many members. The following brethern comprise its officers: David Koehler, President; G. Falk, Vice-President; M. Katzenberg, Secretary; J. Glogan, Financial Secretary; M. Adler, Treasurer; J. Lewengood, Monitor; J. Koch, Assistant Monitor.

At a recent meeting of the Maimonides Library Association, it was resolved that your valuable paper be added to the files of their reading-room.

A meeting of delegates from various lodges relative to the propriety of erecting a new hall for the B. B., took place yesterday afternoon. Two-thirds of the lodges in the city were represented, who offered to subscribe from twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars for the object.

On account of the festival of Purim, however, which occurred on that day, the convention adjourned to the 20th inst., without doing anything of importance. There is but little doubt that the affair will be carried through, and that within the space of two or three years the B'nai Brith of New York will possess an edifice worthy of the city and the Order.

My letter having already reached a somewhat unusual length, I hasten to close it, with the hope that all of your many readers have spent a merry Purim. MERCURY.

AT a meeting of the Hebrew Benevolent Society of Placerville, held on the second day of April, 1865, the following preamble and Resolutions were presented and adopted:

WHEREAS, Our worthy member and presiding officer Aaron Kahn, Esq., is about to depart for the Atlantic States, and having to-day resigned his office as president and as a member of the Society, be it therefore

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are due to him, for the able and efficient manner in which he has for the last five years discharged the duties as president and member; therefore, the society offers to him as a faint expression of the high opinion and estimation in which he is held by them, the honorary membership for life.

Resolved, That the good wishes of this society for him and his family, accompany him to the distant land, and may the Almighty give them a speedy and pleasant voyage.

Resolved, That with pride and gratification, we will at all times remember how worthy and amiable a companion and friend he has been to us.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the society, and be published in the San Francisco HEBREW and *Gleaner*, and copies of the same officially signed, be furnished to him.

ADOLPHE NACHMANN,
Secretary.

AT a special Directresses' Meeting of the "B'nai Jeshurun Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society," held in New York, February 19th, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, By the stern decree of Providence, our late lamented President has passed from earth in the prime of womanhood, adored by her bereaved husband and family, lost to us forever in this world, but never yet to be forgotten for her amiability, her religious zeal, her untiring industry for the welfare of our Society, her benevolence to the poor in general, and the perfectly efficient manner in which she discharged the arduous duties of office over a term of fourteen years, and

WHEREAS, Although with tearful eyes and throbbing hearts, we mourn the almost irreparable loss of MRS. DAVID SAMSON, (whose soul we humbly pray has winged its flight to Heaven,) we bow with submission to the will of God.

Resolved, That our duty imperatively demands we should sympathize, condole, and endeavor to comfort the now sad and bereaved mourners. Therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these preamble and resolutions be copied, put in the form of a letter, and sent to Mr. David Samson and family, and that the same be published in the *Occident*, *Jewish Messenger* and *Jewish Record*.

MARYSVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

MARYSVILLE, April 8, 1865.

EDITOR HEBREW:—You will perhaps think that I have already forgotten my promise, to write occasionally and give you the news from this section of the country. But such is not the case. There is very little transpiring here which would be of general interest to your readers, and it is only very seldom that anything happens which is worth while communicating.

For several months past the question of engaging a teacher for the purpose of instructing the Hebrew children growing up in this city, in our language and religion, has been agitated. There are about twenty Jewish families and twenty-five children in this city, and the latter grow up in almost total ignorance of our language and religion, which is but too often the case in this country. Several gentlemen took the matter in hand, but they could not succeed in raising the requisite funds for the establishment of such a school here. A consolidation of the two Hebrew societies here was then suggested, as there is hardly any necessity for the existence of both—a Congregation and a Benevolent Society in this town—and by the merging of the funds of both of the above bodies into one, a considerable advance would be made towards raising part of the revenue for such school. The Benevolent Society derives its revenues from the monthly dues paid in by its members, and the Congregation from moneys coming in during the holidays. Neither of the above bodies have any large expenditures, the greatest of which is the keeping of the Hebrew Cemetery in good order and repair. Should the consolidation be effected, which is now almost beyond a doubt, the funds flowing into the treasury could then be divided into a Benevolent, a Cemetery, and a School Fund—and the establishment of a Hebrew School here would then become a fixed fact. Part of the expense will then be borne by the Society, and the balance will be made up by private subscription, as a great many gentlemen have already signified their intention of subscribing certain sums monthly, for the maintenance of a Hebrew School in this growing town. It is not intended to teach the Hebrew exclusively, it will only be one of the branches of instruction. I shall from time to time inform you how this matter progresses, and hope to report soon, that a school has been established in Marysville—an action on which our Hebrew residents will have cause of just pride.

Our young men here were determined not to let such an opportunity pass by, without doing their share towards helping the project along. How to do it, was the question. A ball would hardly pay expenses, as there had been so many this winter already, and our people were getting tired of them. Suddenly a bright idea struck some of young friends. "What if we get up a *masquerade* ball?" Such a ball has never yet taken place here, and being a novelty, it will surely pay. The idea was hardly yet fairly conceived, when it was already acted upon. Subscription lists were started, and in one hour forty-five subscribers signed their names. A meeting was then held, committees appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the ball, which was to take place on Tuesday, April 4th. From the day of the meeting until the evening of the ball, every one met with seemed to be afflicted with "masque on the brain." Instead of the usual salutations between friends, such as "How are you?" or "how is your health?" the questions, meeting an acquaintance, was, "Is your costume ready?" "What will you wear?" and many others, tending to the same subject. The question "Are you going?" was never asked, as every one was determined to be there, and the only drawback was that the hall was hardly large enough to accommodate all who wished to attend. Hundreds of tickets for spectators could have been sold, had there been room for such.

The Jewish ladies, with their usual generosity, wanted to provide the supper for the whole company, but as this would have entailed too much trouble on them, sixteen of the married ladies subscribed almost sufficient to pay the whole expenses of the supper. At last, after two weeks of preparation and excitement, the eventful day or rather evening arrived, and no ball ever given in this city was such a decided success. Between eighty and ninety ladies and gentlemen appeared *en masque*, and very near as many more attended as spectators. The ball-room presented a very brilliant appearance, from the rich and elegant costumes to be seen there. Here was to be seen a Polish peasant girl promenading with a Spanish priest, there a Turk courting an elderly Spinster, or a Duke making love to a Shepherdess. In one part of the hall, Jocko the Ape was having a set-too with a Clown; and in another, the Daughter of the Regiment was dispensing refreshments for the benefit of the "Hebrew School Fund," Little Red Riding Hood was there, but happily no wolf to eat her; and Paul Pry with his umbrella, peeping into everything. The Postillion of Lonjumeau, Shakspeare, Falstaff, and Gen. Sherman, with a medal for each battle he had won on his breast, were very conspicuous, and for the satisfaction of some of your readers who may have friends in this city, I will mention a few of the most prominent costumes and their wearers

The Shepherdess was admirably represented by Miss E——, the Star Queen by Mrs. A——, and a Spanish Queen by Mrs. F——. The costumes of Miss Pf——, as a Polish Princess, and of Miss Sp—— as a Grecian lady, were very elegant, and the fair wearers looked really charming. Miss P—— as a Polish Peasant, Mrs. C—— as a German Peasant, and the Misses C—— L——, and R——, as French Peasant Girls, looked very neat, and served to show the difference in dress by the peasant girls of the above three countries. Miss M. N—— as Little Red Riding Hood, looked bewitching, and Miss F. N—— as the Peasant Girl in harvest time, handled her rake so charmingly that she raked up the hearts of a great many young men present. Miss C—— as the Daughter of the Regiment could have obtained a good many recruits for her regiment, had she started a recruiting office in the hall. Mrs. Shr—— and Mrs. P—— did excellently as Spinsters of the olden time; and Miss B—— and Mrs. R—— as Goddesses of Liberty looked very grand. Amongst the gentlemen present, I will but mention—Mr. A—— as Don Basil, Mr. G. C—— as Falstaff, Mr. N—— as a Spanish physician, Mr. J. H—— as Jocko the Brazilian Ape, Messrs. S. H——, G—— and P. B——as Clowns; Messrs. H. B—— and L—— as Spanish cavaliers; Mr. J. C—— as Shakspeare; Mr. W. G——as a Tyrolean; Mr. I. C—— as a Sailor Boy; Mr. G. K—— as Paul Pry; Mr. A—— and R. K—— as Turkish Pashas; Mr. J. S—— as a German Bird-fancier; Mr. B. H—— as the Postillion of Lonjumeau; Mr. S. A—— as a Yankee; Mr. P—— as Gen. Sherman; Messrs. K—— Shr— and W—— as Officers of the U. S. Army,—and a great many others in equally rich and striking costumes, whom I cannot call to mind now, owing perhaps to the excellent quality and great quantity of wine dispensed during supper. The music was excellent, and dancing was kept up until almost daylight. Both maskers and spectators declare themselves delighted with the ball, and what is better yet, there is a balance on hand of $282 50, after paying all expenses; the result of the young men's labors for the School fund.

On the 8th of May, Miriam Lodge No. 56 I. O. B. B. will probably celebrate the first anniversary of the institution of the Lodge. How the anniversary is to be celebrated, is not yet decided. The Lodge is in a flourishing condition, and gaining members very fast.

Since last November, the time our theatre was burned to the ground, we have had nothing in the theatrical line here, but now a joint-stock company has been formed and a new theatre is being built by the same, which promises to be the nicest place of amusement in the State. It will be ready by the middle of August next.

The Social Club is as lively as ever, and arranged a splendid Purim Ball. We had a great many masques on Purim. One "band of minstrels" collected about thirty dollars on the two evenings, for the Hebrew School fund.

The rain, for which we all have been praying the last three weeks, has come, and its patter on the roofs and windows is sweet music to our ears, for it promises a busy and profitable season to all—the farmer, miner, and merchant.

But, I think I have written enough for the present. Should you think this letter worthy of insertion in your interesting paper, you may use it; otherwise, consign it to the place where it probably belongs—the "waste basket!"

Yours, truly. R. K.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11, 1865.

EDITOR HEBREW:—In one of the last numbers of your paper, I noticed a correspondence from Virginia City, signed "Nesop," wherein that writer inquires into the cause of failure of a Bnai Brith Library, part of the necessary funds having been collected for that purpose.

Without presuming to enter into the details of the communication, I find it rather strange and to the detriment of the literary elements of this city, that a comparative outsider should take such an interest in that institution, when the "elite" of our society pass the matter so lightly over, and apparently have either lost all faith in the project and abandoned it, or deem it but of secondary importance to the community. I purposely use the word "elite," for I happen to know the gentlemen composing the committee, and I can safely assert, that they not only move in the highest circles, but enjoy an invincible reputation, in point of integrity and intelligence. It strikes me forcibly that we expend yearly immense amounts for the education of our children, but that we utterly neglect to cultivate the minds of our youths, after they are once out of school. This is a disinterestedness, rather to be deplored, than otherwise. We provide for our children, but neglect ourselves. A little learning is not a dangerous thing, a little learning can be turned into as profitable a use as years of study. Everybody can, if he wishes to, do some good in the sphere he moves, be it ever so little. That despicable humbleness of our "Uriah Keeps," has never yet advanced the welfare of their fellow men. God has given unto us certain powers, and it is our bounden duty to cultivate them, to work them to the advantage of others, deriving from our exertions the gratification of having contributed our mite towards the advancement of others. The establishment of the much talked of library has almost become a necessity with us, for in this age of enlightenment, we cannot keep pace with the progress in art and science, without enlightening ourselves.

From private sources, I have learned that the lukewarmness of the committee is mainly owing to the fear that the members will not avail themselves sufficiently of the opportunities to repay their labors. This is folly. I have known men who never could be brought to read a literary production of some length through, because they could only afford to buy the cheap novel trash in which our markets abound, but who afterwards, on getting hold of a valuable work, were quite interested in the perusal thereof, and seemed fascinated by the contents. Our young men, after going through the tedious routine of every day's buisness, looking over Bills, and entering Sales etc., long for some mental recreation, and I have no doubt, that a Library would just exactly suit them. Be our means ever so small, we can afford to buy various works, so as to attract different tastes. Whereas one delights in history, another finds travels very pleasant to peruse, while a third reads novels. But these different pursuits lead all to one aim, the cultivation of our minds.

I trust that the Library Committee, will take this matter in hand at the next session of the D. G. L. No. 4. I. O. B. B. It is bad enough that our negligence must go abroad, and that "Nesop," who probably lives in a fast country, and does not comprehend the slow go-a-headedness of our folks, feel obliged to make it the theme of his correspondence, but his suggestion is certainly a very laudable one, and D. G. L. No. 4. ought not disregard it.

Hoping these few lines will not escape the notice of those they mostly concern.

I remain yours truly,
BNAI BRITH.

U. O. R. M.—At the meeting of California Stamm, No. 70, held at their Hall last Friday, the following members were elected officers: O. Ch., L. Schulze; U. Ch., Charles W. Lomler; B. Ch., Ernst Laesmann; Secretary, Fr. Schirmeier; Second Secretary, B. B. Steinbrink. The installation of the officers will take place this (Friday) evening.

BALL.—The Independent Order of Red Men (U. O. R. M.) will give their first annual ball on Thursday evening next, the 20th April, at Platt's Music Hall. A fine band and a large programme must insure a good attendance.

FIRST NATIONAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.—This is the name of a company organized for the purpose of boring for oil in lands owned by them in Tulare county, Cal. The property is stated to lie adjacent to the Buena Vista Oil Company, upon whose grounds oil has been struck at a depth of only 50 feet, and samples of kerosene distilled from this article are to be seen at the office of the "First National Petroleum Company." One great recommendation about the concern which gives it a genuine appearance is, that the stock, when once issued, is "unassessable," so that there is no danger of unlimited payments or a freeze-out. The office is at W. H. Tobey & Co.'s Petroleum Agency, room No. 20 Government House, in this city.

Paris, 22. Februar.—Adeline Patti hat hier kürzlich in einer Soiree bei Rossini eine neue Romanze vorgetragen, die von Frau von Rothschild componirt ist. Das Musikstück erntete bei der Versammlung rauschenden Beifall. Von dem unter der Presse befindlichen Werke des Kaisers Napoleon: „Das Leben Cäsars," soll dem Vernehmen nach auch eine Ausgabe in hebräischer Sprache erscheinen.

Circus.—Cooke's, Jovara's und Wilson's Mammoth Combinations Circus wird im Laufe dieser Woche in dem Zelte neben den International Hotel eröffnet werden und verspricht alles zu übertreffen, was je hier in San Francisco derartiges gewesen.

Billige Möbel kann man in den „New Yorc Furniture Warerooms," No. 727 und 729 Marketstraße bekommen. Die Eigenthümer verkaufen, um aufzuräumen, 50 Procent unter dem Marketpreise.

Grand Picnic Excursion.—Our co-religionists and friends will be pleased to learn that the Alemannia Social club have made arrangements for a general grand picnic excursion to Belmont Park and back on Sunday, the 30th of April. As the affair is in the hands of some of our leading Jewish young men, we have no hesitation in stating that the event will be characterized by everything that will conduce to the enjoyment and comfort of all who may participate on the occasion. The arrangements now made have been effected with a view to rendering this the finest picnic party of the season, and there is no doubt the desires and wishes of the promoters will meet with a successful consummation. Particulars as to price of tickets, time of departure, etc., can be seen by reference to our advertising columns.

Italian Opera.—A troupe of artists of celebrity are now on the way here, under engagement to Mr. Maguire, for the rendering of Italian operas to the San Francisco public. In consequence of an express desire on the part of many of our music-loving citizens to secure tickets for a series of performances, the proprietor of the Academy of Music has deemed it proper to publish his reasons for not opening subscription books at present. Those reasons are cogent and satisfactory, and as Mr. Maguire is confident of the superior capabilities of his troupe, he cannot suffer pecuniarily by a slight delay. His card, courteous and gentlemanly, appears in our columns to-day.

New Advertisements.

A CARD.

In consequence of numerous enquiries which are daily made as to why the Subscription List for the Italian Opera Season at the Academy of Music is not opened the Manager thinks it proper to make the following statement:

Secure in the possession of the best Italian Opera in the United States, I am in no haste to induce the public to pledge themselves beforehand to support it, a rival opera troupe having obtained a prior possession of the field. As to the troupe now here under engagement, I am willing and even anxious that the musical people of San Francisco should avail themselves of the opportunity to pass an opinion on its merits, and afterwards, on the arrival and appearance of my troupe, judge between the two. The opening of Subscription List will be deferred until the arrival of my Troupe, when, after consulting with Mr. A. Reiff, the Musical Director, I will publish the list of Operas which it is intended to present during what is expected to be the most brilliant opera season ever inaugurated on the Pacific Coast. The public may rest assured that there will be no favoritism, and that until the general opening of the Subscription List, no subscription will be received.

The Manager is thankful to a generous public for their kind support to him during the engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean; and he has no fear concerning a similar enterprise—namely, the large salaries paid to the Italian artistes; also the increased Orchestra and Chorus, and all the adjuncts of the Grand Opera. T. MAGUIRE,

Proprietor and Manager Academy of Music.

San Francisco, April 13th. ap14

WM. MEYER & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

FINE CLOTHING,

CORNER OF

SANSOME AND SACRAMENTO STREETS.

mr24-1m

Agentur der

BRITISH & CALIFORNIA BANKING CO.,

424 California Straße, Ecke von Leidesdorff,

Verkauft Wechsel auf

Hamburg,	Paris,
Frankfurt a. M.	Marseilles,
Berlin,	Lyon,
München,	Bordeaux,
Brüssel,	Havre,
	Amsterdam.

Henry S. Babcock, Manager.

James Ireland, Sub-Manager.

ap14

ODEUM,

Dolores Straße,.....Mission.

Einweihungs-Ball,

Am Sonntag Abend, den 16. April 1865.

Freunden und Bekannten sowie dem Publikum im Allgemeinen zur gefälligen Notiz, daß in Folge des Eintritts der Hrn. Henry Schramm und Theodor Haltern in obiges Geschäft ein Einweihungs-Ball am Sonntag Abend, den 16. April stattfinden wird, zu welchem Alle, die einen Abend vergnügt zubringen wollen, freundlichst eingladen sind.

☞Ein gut besetztes Frchester ist engagirt und Bar und Restauration mit allem versehen, was nur gewünscht werden kann.

Nachmittags: Conzert wie gewöhnlich.

Eintritt frei.

Zu zahlreichen Besuch laden ein

Henry Schramm,
Theodor Haltern,
H. A. Siegfried.

☞ Die Pferde-Eisenbahn läuft die ganze Nacht. ap14

Grand Picnic Excursion.

TO

BELMONT PARK,

BY THE

ALEMANNIA SOCIAL CLUB

ON

Sunday, April 30,

The San Jose Cars are chartered for the occasion and will leave the Depot at Brannan Street, at fifteen minutes past nine o'clock, A. M., punctually.

Tickets admitting one gentleman to the Park, including Railroad fare.....$2 00
Ladies Tickets,.....$1 00
Children under ten years free.

The Committee have spared neither pains or expense in order to make this the finest picnic of the season.

Tickets to be had of the following committee:

A. Hangenheim, S. E. Cor. Sansome and California.
L. Schwartzschild, 320 & 322 Battery street.
P. Hirshfeld, S W Corner of Jackson and Front,
M. Kraker, 135 and 137 Clay street,
W. Kaiser, 630 Sacramento street,
S. M. Franklin, 514 Washington street,
J. Newstatder, N E Battery and Sacramento,
S. H. Stern, 325 Battery street
E. Goldsmith, 318 Kearny street. ap14

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LIFE INSURANCE

COMPANY.

NO. 240 MONTGOMERY STREET,

(Above the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company.)

The Above Company gives Policies under more favorable circumstances than any other Company in the United States.

All our Life and Life Rent Policies are Not Forfeitable for the amount actually paid in.

All our Policies are Undisputable after the lapse of seven years, even for causes commonly considered valid.

At each payment thirty days grace will be allowed and the policy remain in force.

Dividends Declared Yearly

LOSSES PUNCTUALLY PAID.

PREMIUMS PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN OR LEGAL TENDER NOTES.

J. A. EATON & CO., Manager Pacific Branch.
SAMUEL PILSBURY, City Agent.
DR. BENJAMIN D. DEAN, Medical Examiner

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At a Sacrifice!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT THE

NEW YORK

Furniture Warerooms,

Nos. 727 & 729 MARKET STREET.

JUST ARRIVED BY SHIP CYCLONE:

500	Cottage Bedsteads	at $3 00 each,	worth $5 50
500	Round Corner do	at 4 50 each,	worth 7 00
300	Bureaus.....	at 5 50 each,	worth 9 00
280	Bureaus.....	at 9 00 each,	worth 13 00
325	Bureaus.....	at 12 00 each,	worth 18 00
	Parlor Sets.....	at 100 00 each,	worth 175 00
	Parlor Sets.....	at 200 00 each,	worth 300 00
	Chamber Sets.....	at 25 00 each,	worth 35 00
	Chamber Sets, Marble..	at 35 00 each,	worth 45 00
	Chamber Sets, Marble..	at 250 00 each,	worth 350 00

HAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES, also a large and general assortment of FURNITURE at equally low prices.

STEAMER CHAIRS, a large variety at very low prices. ap14

כשר

MORRIS BORKOWSKI,

Stall No. 5, Clay Street Market,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

American Meats.

The best kinds of American Beef, Veal, Mutton, served to customers, and delivered to all parts of the city, free of charge. ap14

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L. KORN,

STALLS Nos. 18 & 19 NEW MARKET,

CLAY STREET,

Dealer in American Beef, Veal and Mutton,

ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY.

☞ Marketing delivered to all parts of the city free of charge. ap14

Stevenson House,

COR. MONTGOMERY & CALIFORNIA STS.

Private Boarding.

I respectfully inform my friends and the public that I have taken charge of the above house, and opened the same on Monday, April 10th, for private boarders.

☞ A Table d'Hote will be set for breakfast, dinner and supper.

The table is not excelled by any in this city.

ap14-1m MRS. BABETTE EVERS.

FIRST ANNUAL

Ball

IN HONOR OF THE

ANNIVERSARY

OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF RED MEN,

U. O. R. M.

IN CALIFORNIA,

TO BE HELD AT

Platt's Music Hall,

..ON..

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 20, 1865.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

Samuel Pollack,	A. Feukhausen,	F. Putzman,
J. B. Reinhardt,	Charles Metzler,	Charles Lohr,
Samuel Brodek,	L. Schulze,	H. J. Meyers,
A. B. Louis,	Charles W. Lomler,	H. Winkle,
William Green,	B. B. Steinbrink,	H. Heimburg.

mr31

JONATHAN KITTREDGE,

LABOR OMNIA VINCIT.

PHOENIX WORKS.

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NOS. 6 and 8 BATTERY STREET,

Near Bush, SAN FRANCISCO.

Manufacturer of Fire-proof Doors and Shutters, Bank Vaults and Monitor Safes, Gratings, Balconies, Bolt and Bridge Work, and All Kinds of General Blacksmithing.

We particularly call the attention of Bankers and others to the MONITOR SAFES and VAULTS—an article long sought for in California—great care being taken in the manufacture of these Safes relative to their strength against the designs of wily burglars. mr31

METROPOLITAN THEATRE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 17th, 1865.

BIANCHI'S

Great Italian Opera Season

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,

will be produced, with the following extraordinary cast:

SIGNORINA ELVIRA BRAMBILLA	Lucia
SIGNOR CARMINI MORLEY	Edgardo
SIGNOR FILIPPO MORELLI	Ashton
MR. SCHRAUBSTADTER	Arturo
MR. RONCOVIERI	Raimundo

SUBSCRIPTION NIGHTS:
MONDAYS WEDNESDAYS, AND FRIDAYS.

TUESDAY EVENING,.....APRIL 18,

Grand Gala Night! With Verdi's Masterpiece,

TRAVIATA!

STORAGE.

GOODS TAKEN IN STORAGE

AT

THE NEW ORLEANS WAREHOUSE,

N. W. Cor. California & Davis Streets.

Advances Made on Goods Stored at Most Reasonable Rates.

ap14-1m

Belmont Park,

NEAR SAN MATEO.

RE-OPENING.

The public are respectfully informed that the above delightful Park and Hotel have been re-opened, and the best of Refreshments can constantly be obtained. The Park and vicinity are particularly well located for Target Shooting, Picnics, Excursions, etc.

☞ Families who desire to remain there for a longer period, will please call on the undersigned for terms. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

ap14 C. A. JANKE.

SATURDAY,

SATURDAY.....APRIL 22, 1865.

AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

At Salesroom,

No. 406 MONTGOMERY STREET,

GRAND CREDIT SALE.

400

Of the Most Desirably Located

HOMESTEAD LOTS,

EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY,

ON A CREDIT

OF

ONE AND TWO YEARS.

☞ MAPS of this SPLENDID PROPERTY with full particulars, to be had at our office on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, April 4th, 1865.

TITLE—U. S. PATENT.

☞ The Folsom street cars land passengers within a few hundred feet of this property. The blocks have been recently fenced and placarded so that no difficulty will be had in finding the same. COBB & SINTON, Auctioneers.

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Travelers Insurance Co.,

HARTFORD, CONN.,

INSURES AGAINST

ACCIDENTS

OF

Every Description.

CAPITAL.....$500,000.

JAMES G. BATTERSON, President,
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Ten Dollars Annual Premium

Will insure $5,000 against accidental loss of life while traveling by any public conveyance.

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Secures a policy for $5 000, and also $25 per week compensation for personal injury incapacitating the assured from his ordinary business.

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HENRY A. PALMER, Actuary,

OFFICE, with the Phoenix of Hartford, S. W Cor. Montgomery and Commercial Sts.

Entrance 603 Commercial Street, nearly opposite the United States Branch Mint.

mr24

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S. WIMMER, Proprietor.

The Finest Suburban Retreat Near the City.

THE HOTEL OF THIS POPULAR AND Fashionable Place of Public Resort, has been so far completed as to enable the Lessee to open its Saloon and beautifully shaded Grounds for visitors, to be kept permanently open thereafter. The Grove has been culled and trimmed; the Flower Beds replanted and cultivated into fragrant bloom; the Aquarium replaced, with the addition to its former feathered collection, of four elegant Black Australian Swans. The proprietor has also added a large collection of birds.

THE SHOOTING GALLERY, TEN PIN ALLEYS, AND THE SHUFFLE BOARDS HAVE BEEN REPLACED.

THE FLYING HORSES For Children

Are in readiness to perform daily duty.

Ample Stabling is attached to the premises, attended by polite and watchful grooms.

GRAND RE-OPENING OF THE WILLOWS

Will occur on the 2d of April. Restaurant and Ladies' Refreshment [illegible] in readiness for occupancy. In the meantime ladies, gentlemen and children visiting the grounds will find ample entertainment and amusement. mr29

M. STERN,

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Successors to H. Doppman & Co.,

Importers and Dealers in

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AND

WILLOW WARE,

Brooms, Pails, Tubs, Baskets, Mats, Blacking Rope, Cordage, Twine, Bird Cages, Children's Rigs, Toy Wagons, Wheelbarrows, &c., &c., of every description.

Also on hand a large assortment of DRUG TWINE and all sorts of FINE ENGLISH TWINE. We are in regular receipts of FINE EASTERN BROOMS which we sell at low prices.

78 Pearl street, New York, | 211 & 213 California st San Francisco.

n 13 tf

JACOB ZECH'S

Piano Manufactory

Is still at the Old Place,

NO. 416 MARKET STREET,

East of Sansome, up stairs.

To the many Prizes already awarded to me for my Pianos, is now added that of the Mechanic's Fair in San Francisco, held 1864.

I hereby recommend my instruments to the Public. JACOB ZECH.

Germania

Lebens - Versicherungs - Gesellschaft,

von New York.

Einbezahltes Garantie Capital

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☞ Wir erlauben uns, dem Publikum anzuzeigen, dass wir mit Anwælten und Geschæftshæusern in allen Theilen Deutschlands und den Hauptstædten Europa's in Verbindung getreten und dadurch in den Stand gesetzt sind, Rechts Geschæfte aller Art in Europa prompt und zuverlæssig zu besorgen insbesondere Forderungen zu erheben und, wenn noethig, gerichtlich zu betreiben, Auszahlungen an allen Plætzen zu machen, Erbschaft-Angelegenheiten zu regulren u. s. w.

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werden nach allen Plætze Europa's besorgt und deren puenktliche Ablieferung garantirt von

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Golden Gate Brewery.

CHAS. METZLER, Proprietor.

GREENWICH STREET,

Between Powell and Mason,

mr31-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

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[illegible] Institute Fair

ROBERT LIDDLE & CO.,

SPORTSMEN'S EMPORIUM

418 Washington St., Near the Post Office.

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GUN AND RIFLE MAKERS.

And Importers of all classes of

SPORTING TACKLE.

Constantly on hand, GUNS from the first makers of London, viz: Wm. Greener, Wm. Moore, Moore & Harris, Redfern, Hollis & Son and all other makers. Also the best stock of American Rifles, Pistols and Carbines on the Pacific Coast, viz: Colt's, Sharp's, Smith & Wesson's, Remington's and all the latest patents of Pistols, Sharp's Wesson's, Ballards, Spencer's, and Henry's Patent Breech-loading Rifles.

☞ Cartridges of all kinds constantly on hand.

We are the only authorized Agents for the "GREENER" GUNS on the Pacific Coast.

☞ Authorized Agents for HENRY'S PATENT BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.

Fishing Rods, Lines, Hooks, Reels, Trout and Salmon Flies.

And all descriptions Sporting and Fishing Tackle.

LINES, of all sizes, Cotton, Hemp, Linen, Silk, and China Grass; Drinking Cups, Spring Hooks, Flasks, Floats, Sinkers, Spears, Gut Leaders, and everything appertaining to the Fishing Tackle Trade.

☞ Orders, wholesale and retail, filled and forwarded promptly. mr16

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OF

F. WORTH,

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I HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL articles in my line always on hand, which I sell at very low prices. Shoemakers will find it to their interest to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. I keep only first class articles.

Being myself a practical shoemaker, my customers can rely on being treated in the best manner.

All kinds of Boot-legs, Gaiters, and Shoe-uppers, will be made to order.

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

J. WORTH,

ja6-3m 338 Bush Street, near Kearny.

[COPY.]

Telegraphic Dispatch.

NEW YORK, March 20, 1865.

To BADGER & LINDENBERGER, Agents for CHICKERING & SON'S PIANOS:—Engage the best Hall for GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS. We start on the 3d of April. E. MUZZIO.

mr31

J. G. H. MEYER,

FIRST PREMIUM

BILLIARD BALL MANUFACTURER

NO. 228 MONTGOMERY STREET,

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THE FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED BY THE Mechanics' Institute at their last Fair, held in San Francisco in 1864.

A great variety of

BILLIARD, BAGATELLE, RONDO and POOL BALLS, CUES, CUE LEATHERS, CHALK AND CLOTH,

ALWAYS ON HAND AND SOLD AT

NEW YORK PRICES.

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H. BUTENOP, Dealer in GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, and LIQUORS, No. 625 Pacific street, Between Dupont and Kearny, San Francisco. Orders Promptly Attended to. Goods delivered to any part of the city Free of Charge. fe3-3m

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CHRIS. ANDRE'S BAND.

MR. C. ANDRES WOULD MOST RESPECTfully inform his friends and the public, that he has returned from the Atlantic States, and will now, in connection with Mr. CHAS. SCHULTZ, resume his old business—that of furnishing the best Music for Concerts, Balls, Parties, Parades, Serenades, etc. Having made arrangements while in New York to receive all the new music as soon as published, they will be enabled to furnish their patrons with a continual succession novelties. Orders can be left with C. ANDRES, 520 Kearny street; with C. SCHULTZ, N. E. corner of Sacramento and Dupont streets; or, at Gray and Rosa's Music Store.

This Band has no connection with any other Band in the city. fe3

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AND JEWELER,

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Particular attention paid to orders from the country.

☞ Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted at lowest prices. ju3 tf

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To Housekeepers and Families.

Those that wish to procure GOOD WINES, TEAS, and COFFEE, Etc., Etc. CHEAP can have their wants supplied by calling at FRANCIS C. BELDEN'S, No. 613 Sacramento Street, Two Doors West of Parrott's Bank. fe3

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..THE BEST..

French Spring Beds and Hair Mattresses,

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UPHOLSTERING AND REPAIRING DONE TO SATISFACTION.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Damask Matting

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

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SAN FRANCISCO ap7

For Sale for Cash,

A WELL ESTABLISHED AND

GOOD PAYING BUSINESS,

AT A VERY LOW PRICE,

Apply immediately to

B. B. STEINBRINK,

No. 35 Second St., Bet. Market and Mission.

Music! Music!

The undersigned, Leader of the Sixth (German) Regiment Band, respectfully announces to the public that he is prepared to furnish Music for Balls, Parties, Parades, Excursions, Serenades, etc., and supply any number of Musicians, with or without Uniform, at the shortest possible notice, and takes this opportunity to inform them that he is in receipt of all the new and popular Music of the day. All orders left at the Castle Saloon corner Montgomery and Market streets, or at Gray's Music Store, Clay street, will be promptly attended to.

Orders from the country respectfully solicited.

ap1 FRED'K KRAUS.

CALIFORNIA NURSERY.

J. O'HARE,

Florist and Nurseryman,

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Having taken the First Premium at the Mechanics' Fair,

Would respectfully invite his friends and the public in general to his newly established

GARDENS AND NURSERIES,

Where he has on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices, a large collection of

Ornamental Evergreen Trees, Shrubbery, and Flowering Plants of all descriptions.

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RUM AND SHRUB

FOR PASSOVER,

A Fine article, Imported expressly for the Original

"Red Lion,"

COMMERCIAL ST., Bet. Battery and Front.

Wines, Rum and Shrub, prepared for the Holydays, on hand.

A KOSHER LUNCH WILL BE SET.

☞ The Public is invited. ap7

Joseph A. Donohoe, San Francisco. | Eugene Kelly, New York.

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An assay office is attached to the bank, and liberal advances will be made on precious metals assayed by them. oc28-1m

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American Exchange Bank	New York
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Discount Business Paper, purchase Gold and Silver Bullion and Mint Certificates. jl22 tf

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And Other German Cities.

ARE FURNISHED AT THE

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H. HANSSMANN,

220 Front street.

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In Sums to Suit,

BY

MORRIS SPEYER,

526 Washington street,

mr31-3m

GOLD MEDAL!

FIRST PREMIUM

GOLD PENS

MANUFACTURED BY

W. B. J. KENNEY,

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fe3 ARMORY HALL, UP STAIRS.

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AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Salesroom No. 521 California street, between Montgomery and Kearny.

REGULAR SALE DAYS.....MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

Liberal advances made on consignments of all kinds. Furniture of houses bought. Out-door sales attended to. fe17

T. ROGERS JOHNSON,

MILITARY GOODS

FLAGS, BANNERS, AND REGALIA.

Room No. 1, 325 Montgomery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO. mr3

Drouilhat & Co.'s

FIRST CLASS

RESTAURANT,

317 Montgomery Street, bet. Jackson & Pacific

Iron House.

Grand Saloon, and Separate Cabinets with private entrances.

Meals with Wine Coffee and Cognac, 50 cents.

Special attention giving to the getting up of dinners and suppers for parties.

Co-Partnership Notice.

The Firm heretofore known as PLESS & MARTIN will be hereafter under the name and style of

PLESS & LINDNER,

DEALERS IN WINES & LIQUORS,

435 SANSOME ST., Bet. Clay and Commercial.

Mr. Conrad Lindner has purchased the interest of Fred. Martin in said firm. mr24

BUSWELL & Co.,

BOOKBINDERS, PAPER-RULERS,

AND

Blank-Book Manufacturers,

509 CLAY STREET and 508 COMMERCIAL STREET

Between Montgomery and Sansome, San Francisco.

ja29-tf

"Every Man in His Own House, paying no rent," is the motto and mission of the CALIFORNIA BUILDING AND LOAN SOCIETY. All those who have joined the Society, and desired houses, have got them. Room enough for more houses and more members. The rule of the Society is: "First come, first served." Deposits received by the Society at the following rates:

Deposits "at call" 1 per cent. per month.

Deposits at six months 1½ per cent. per month.

Deposits on the Permanent Stock, 1½ per cent. per month.

All transactions in Gold Coin.

THOMAS MOONEY, Secretary.
Office, 406 Montgomery street,
Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.'s.

☞ Office open daily, and on Saturday evenings. au5 tf

CHARLES E. LANCASTER,

DENTIST,

912 DUPONT STREET, Bet. Washington and Jackson.

☞ Office Open Day and Night.

All Operations in Dentistry executed in a skillful and durable manner, and at Moderate Prices, to suit the times. no4-3m

---

Hats! Hats!!

ADAMS & BROTHER

Have Introduced the

NEW STYLE DRESS HATS

For Fall and Winter, 1864.

ADAMS & BRO.,

se23 tf 647 Washington street.

BANK EXCHANGE.

The Magnificent

BILLIARD ROOMS

Attached to this well known and popular place of resort, and which are fitted up in a style of comfort and splendor unexcelled in the Union, are now open for visitors. Thousands of dollars have been expended in rendering them perfect in every particular, and they are the

Best Lit by Day and Night,

of any billiard room on this coast or elsewhere. Every table in the room is furnished with

Phelan's Patent Cushions,

and the many alterations and improvements recently made, and the procurement of every essential to the health and comfort of guests, permits the proprietor to say, that the entire establishment is the most comfortable in the Union.

The Saloon of the Bank Exchange

is furnished with the very best brands of everything desirable; as is also the

Wholesale Department,

which is in the same building.

GEORGE F. PARKER,

Proprietor of the Bank Exchange,

fe17 S. E. Corner Montgomery and Washington sts.

MORSCH,

House, Sign, Fresco and Ornamental

PAINTER,

540 California St.,

BELOW KEARNY. fe24-3m

Save Your Teeth!

E. F. BUNNELL, Rooms, 611 Clay Street. Do not have your Teeth Extracted. DR. BUNNELL pledges himself to save every tooth that aches from exposure of the nerve, and will refund the charge for the operation and extract the tooth free of charge in every case of failure. Teeth filled with gold, artistical bone, and gold lithodeon, and warranted.

Plate teeth on vulcanite base, the best material yet discovered; also, if preferred, on gold; either warranted to fit.

☞ N. B.—More than one thousand aching teeth have been saved consecutivey, without the loss of one. de2

V. HOFFMANN AND T. R. SCHMIDT,

Architects,

S. E. CORNER PINE AND MONTGOMERY STS

no25-3m

KOSHER RUM & SHRUB, AND WINES,

For Pesach,

Imported Expressly for the

IDENTICAL SALOON,

Corner Battery and Sacramento Streets.

The best kinds of Liquors, Wines and Brandies only, are to be had at the bar. A first-class Lunch set every day. This is the most convenient place for merchants to drop in and refresh themselves. A Kosher Lunch will be set during Pesach.

Just received, an envoice of Pure Port Wine Vinegar, expressly for the Holidays, to be sold in lots to suit.

MRS. ISAACS, Proprietress,
(Widow of the late H. I. Isaacs,)
D. P. Levi, Business Manager.

☞ Country orders for Kosher Liquors promptly attended to. fe42

WM. POEHLMANN,

CONFECTIONER,

NO. 104 SECOND STREET,

BETWEEN MISSION AND MINNA STREETS.

Family Cakes, Berith Cakes, Wedding and All Kinds of Ornamental Cakes, Ice Cream, Etc., Always on Hand.

Importer of all kinds of Fancy Work, Figures for Wedding Ceremonies, Flowers, Weafers, Gold and Silver Leafs, Etc. Orders for the country attended to. fe17

כשר כשר

Board for Pesach.

..BY..

H. BANNETT,

532 COMMERCIAL STREET,

MR. BANNETT TAKES PLEASURE IN announcing to his co-religionists in the city and country that he will set a strictly Kosher Table during Pesach.

Parties wishing to procure the best board in the city during the entire year, can always find the same at the house of H. BANNETT,

mr24-1m 532 Commercial street

CONTINENAL HOTEL,

Southeast Corner of

SANSOME AND COMMERCIAL STREETS,

Entrance on both streets.

TANDLER & LANG,

Proprietors.

THIS HOTEL IS NOW OPEN FOR THE reception of Guests.

The Proprietors respectfully recommend this their new house, to their numerous friends in this City, Country and the Atlantic States, with the assurance that nothing will be omitted on their part to render the Continental as eligible a Hotel as any in San Francisco, both for City Boarders as for Merchants and Families from the Interior. This house is located in the very heart of the Commercial part of the City, and provided with every convenience calculated to render a stay in the same convenient and comfortable. The rooms are high and airy. The furniture is new.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

Southeast corner Sansome and Commercial streets.

Entrance on both streets. de18 tf

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,

LEVY HESS, - - - PROPRIETOR,

Corner of Sansome and Commercial streets.

THIS POPULAR RESORT FOR OUR MERchants, situated in the centre of the Business Locality of San Francisco, is prepared to accommodate Single Gentlemen and Families, residents and strangers. Every effort will be made in future, as heretofore, to meet the demands of customers. jl29

AUG. J. SAULMAN, F. L. LAUENSTEIN.

SAULMAN'S COFFEE SALOON,

GERMAN BAKERY & CONFECTIONARY,

Armory Hall Building, 506 Montgomery street,

Cor. Sacramento, San Francisco.

AGENCY FOR RUSSIAN CAVIAR.

ORDERS FOR CONFECTIONARY, PASTRY, Jellies, Cream, etc., for Wedding Ceremonies and Parties, promptly attended to.

His long residence and extended custom is sufficient guarantee of the superiority of his productions. de18 tf

---

NEW HOTEL.

No's. 1314 and 1320 STOCKTON STREET,

Between Broadway and Vallejo

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES THE LIBERTY to announce to her friends and the public that she has opened at the above place a new hotel, under the name of the

Metropolitan Hotel.

Pleasant single rooms, also whole suits, furnished or unfurnished for single gentlemen and families, to let by the week or month.

A RESTAURANT IS CONNECTED WITH THE HOTEL.

☞ The charges will be moderate.

The house is well furnished, with all modern improvements.

MRS. LOUISA SIMON, Proprietress.

ja13-3m

HOTEL INTERNATIONAL

JACKSON STREET,

A Few Doors West from Montgomery street.

SAN FRANCISCO.

F. E. WEIGANT, PROPRIETOR.

Rooms Rented Low at the TREMONT HOUSE. no18-3m

H. HOESCH,

COFFEE AND DINING SALOON,

And Bakery,

NO. 614 CLAY STREET,

BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND KEARNY STREETS

SAN FRANCISCO.

I. BERTUCCI & CO.'S

Italians' Restaurant,

512 Clay Street,

ADJOINING THE NEW CLAY STREET MARKET

San Francisco.

no4-3m

NEW YORK HOTEL,

Corner Battery and Commercial streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THIS HOTEL IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The undersigned respectfully recommends the "New York Hotel" to her numerous friends in this city, country, and the Atlantic States—with the assurance that nothing will be omitted to render the New York Hotel one of the best in this city.

MRS. STODOLE,

mr17-3m Proprietress.

כשר רכש

Kosher Board for Pesach.

The Undersigned Proprietors of the

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

WILL SET A

STRICTLY KOSHER TABLE

DURING PESACH.

Lunch as usual, from 11 A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

TANDLER & LANG,

Southeast Corner of Sansome and Commercial Sts.

mr24

I. C. E. KLEPZIG,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

GUNS AND PISTOLS,

Sporting Apparatus, Etc.,

Ammunition and Gun Materials,

733 WASHINGTON STREET,

ABOVE THE HALL OF RECORDS,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

☞ Repairing done in a workmanlike manner & the shortest notice. al13m

---

ENGELBERG & WAGNER'S

BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY

NO. 416 KEARNY STREET,

Between California and Pine.

☞ Orders for Wedding Cakes and Fine Confectionery will be promptly attended to.

☞ Always on hand Milk and Brown Bread jl29

THEODORE VOIZIN, GUSTAVUS RIS

Voizin, Ris & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS

.... AND ....

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

JOHN B. LUTHER.....Auctioneer

Nos. 217, 219 & 221 Sansome street,

Near California.

SALE DAYS.—Tuesdays and Fridays, catalogue sales of Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Fancy Goods, etc.—Thursdays, regular catalogue sale of American, French and English Dry Goods, Silks, Embroideries, etc.

G. Groezinger,

DEALER IN

NATIVE WINES AND BRANDIES,

BITTERS.

ALL KINDS OF LIQUORS AND FOREIGN WINES.

N. W. CORNER OF PINE AND BATTERY.

SAN FRANCISCO. jy1

INDUSTRIAL FAIR

Mechanics' Institute.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF AWARDS ON California Brandies, Cordials and Bitters; held September 28th, 1864.

First Premium Awarded to Squarza for Punches.

First Premium for Cordials.

First Premium for Squarza's Hygenic Bitters.

The Committee think this is a fit occasion not only to award to true merit, and stamp with verity an article (or articles) worthy of public confidence and patronage, but also to put their seal of condemnation upon VILLAINOUS COMPOUNDS, BASE IMITATIONS AND WORTHLESS COUNTERFEITS, which resemble the genuine only in their names.

Squarza's Punches, Cordials and Bitters,

on exhibition, declared them to be composed of the best material, and that the same were manufactured with science and utmost care.

The Committee, in their deliberation, had to rely entirely upon the numbers on the bottles; knowing nothing of the authors of either samples submitted to their examination, but were unanimous in their approbation of the one, and the condemnation of the other, Respectfully submitted,

DR. I. ROWELL, Professor of Chemistry,
DR. L. J. CZAPKAY,
FRANCIS C. BELDEN,
Committee.

de16

ALBERT KUNER,

Seal Engraver,

Society and Masonic Seals Executed

In the best manner.

621 WASHINGTON STREET,

San Francisco. de25 tf

A. KUTZBOCK,

ARCHITECT,

MERCANTILE LIBRARY BUILDING,

Room No. 30,

CORNER MONTGOMERY AND BUSH STS

SAN FRANCISCO. mr3

PIONEER PLAZA CIGAR STORE.

T. BEARWALD,

DEALER IN CHOICE BRANDS OF

Havana and Domestic Cigars,

Comprising Figaro, Cabanas, Cinto de Orion, and Pumariega

Tobacco, Snuff, Meerschaum Pipes, Playing Cards, Etc.

714 KEARNY STREET, NEAR MERCHANT,

OPPOSITE THE PLAZA. mr3m

TAYLOR & HASTINGS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Have Removed

..TO..

No. 621 CLAY STREET

Over the San Francisco Savings and Loan Society's Bank.

THE FIRST PREMIUM

FOR THE

BEST BREAD!

Received from the Mechanics' Fair of this Year!!

HEFTER'S BAKERY,

776 Folsom street.

Ladies should try my bread to convince themselves of the good quality of the same.

Families will be served daily with fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies. CHARLES B. HEFTER,

mr 776 Folsom street.

SEED WAREHOUSE,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1850.)

S. W. MOORE,

IMPORTER

AND

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF

Garden, Flower, Fruit,

AGRICULTURAL

AND

Ornamental Tree and Shrub

SEEDS,

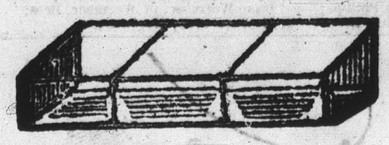
NO. 414 CALIFORNIA STREET,

Between Sansome and Montgomery,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. ja21

TEUBNER & HOFFMAN,

Show-Case



WAREROOMS,

NO. 431 KEARNY STREET,

Between Pine and California streets, San Francisco.

Show-Cases made in every style—Silver-Plated, Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, etc. Old Show-Cases taken in exchange. de25 tf

WILL & FINCK,

(Late McConnell & Will,)

CUTLERS,

LOCKSMITHS AND BELL-HANGERS.

All Kinds of Cutlery Made and Repaired. Bell-Hanging and Locksmithing Done in the Best Manner.

FIRST ESTABLISHED IN CALIFORNIA IN 1852.

No. 613 JACKSON ST., West from Kearny.

Sole Agents for Jackson's Patent Hotel Annunciators Country Orders promptly attended to.

FREDRICK A WILL, Cutler and Surgical Instrument Maker.
JULIUS FINCK, Locksmith and Bell Hanger. jy10

TEETH!

☞ Extracting Without Pain! ☜

DRS. WHITCOMB & DYER,

Dentists,

NO. 205 THIRD STREET.

Teeth filled with Fine Gold Bone, and platina, $1, $2, $3, and $4, per cavity. All plate work made and repaired on the best material, at the shortest notice and WARRANTED. Sets from $10, to $20 $25, to $40, $50, to $75.

None cheaper or better on this coast. Former Patrons please give us a call. oc14tf

H. SCHMITT & CO.,

(FORMERLY AUSTIN & SCHMITT.)

NO. 427 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Have just received many entirely New and Elegant Styles of

Spring Silk and Dress Goods,

Which are offered at Low Prices.

Also,—A handsome assortment of

Lace Goods.

Ladies.—please call and examine our Stock.

NEW STYLES OF

CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, AND SHAWLS,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Large variety of Silks, Hosiery, Laces, Embroideries, Household Goods, &c.

Ladies' Kid Gloves, - - - $1 25 per pair.

H. SCHMITT & CO.,

(Formerly Austin & Schmitt,)

mr17 **No. 427 Montgomery street.**

RALPH MOSS, S. F. ALEX. HENRY, N. Y.

Ralph Moss & Co.,

IMPORTERS OF

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY GOODS,

Embroideries, Etc., Etc.,

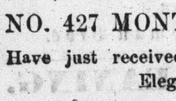
207 BATTERY STREET, Up Stairs,

SAN FRANCISCO. e16

FIRST PREMIUM

Billiard Manufactory.

LIESENFELD'S BILLIARDS.



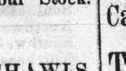
Having obtained three times the First Premium for my Billiards at the former Industrial Exhibitions, and as an acknowledgment to this effect has been expressed by a majority of the judges, at the late Industrial Exhibition, ought to be a sufficient recommendation and guarantee to my friends and the public generally, of the superiority of my Billiards. It will evidently be inferred that I shall continue to manufacture the best Billiards, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

P. LIESENFELD,

613 Battery street, Bet. Jackson and Pacific.

fe10

DR. LIBBEY



WOULD RESPECTFULLY APprise the inhabitants of San Francisco, and the community at large, that he has established himself in this city as a permanent resident, and has taken spacious rooms at

NO. 224 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Opposite the Russ House,

Where he will devote his particular attention to the practice of

DENTISTRY.

He will not make elaborate pretensions to any mysterious claims made by many in the profession, but flatters himself that a constant and extensive practice of nineteen years, with due attention to all improvements extant, will capacitate him to compete with any in the profession. Teeth set in any style, or on any base desired—Gold, Platina, Silver, or Vulcanite, now much in vogue. Teeth plugged substantially, with all popular materials. Teeth extracted with or without anæsthetic agencies. All professional services—Medical, Surgical, or Mechanical—insured to give satisfaction, or no charge.

☞ Entrance to office, directly opposite the Russ House hall door. fe3

O. F. von RHEIN & CO.,

Employment

AND

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

105 Montgomery st., near Sutter, San Francisco.

Furnish all kinds of

Male and Female Help,

House Servants, Laborers, Mechanics, &c., &c. Sell all kinds of Business Places for Cash, Procure Partners, Collect Rents, Let Houses, Negotiate Loans, &c., &c.

de18 tf

P. RICCI. A. CELLA

RICCI & CO.,

Manufacturers of

Punch of all Kinds,

And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

WINES & LIQUORS

Punch:

Tip-Top, Whisky, Cognac, Raspberry, Rum, Ladies' Charm, Coffee, Chocolate, Kirschwasser, Nectar, Florence Pleasure, Stomatical Bitters, Italian Vermouth Wine, Anti-Divorce, Kimmel,

Appetizer (before dinner), **Pousse-Cafe** (after dinner).

Italian, French, Spanish and Portuguese Wines, Ale, Porter, Champagne Cider (on draught and in bottles), Lager Beer, Cordials, Syrups and the Best Havana Cigars.

534 Commercial street,

Bet. Montgomery and Leidesdorff.

San Francisco. de18 tf

H. HORSTMANN & CO.,

Importers and Manufacturers

OF

FURNITURE,

740 Washington street, opposite the Plaza

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND ARE constantly receiving a fine assortment of Furniture of the latest style, for the PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING ROOM, Etc.

PARLOR SETS and SPRING MATTRASSES made to order and warranted as represented.

H. HORSTMANN & CO.,

740 Washington street,

ju18 tf Oppsite the Plaza.

Kihlmeyer's

MAMMOTH SALOON.

Ahead of Everything.

It is a well established fact that Mr. Kihlmeyer spares neither pains nor expense to provide for his guests. The Saloon is too well known to waste many words in extolling it. One feature is especially noteworthy, the Music furnished cannot be excelled by any other establishment in the city. Lovers of music can convince themselves by listening to the performance of the following artists:

SOPHRON FIEDLER - - - - - - - - Pianist.
ALONZO HECKMEN - - - - - - - - Violinist.
ALBERT BEADER - - - - - - - - - Cornetist.

SAALBURG & LEVY'S

EUREKA SALOON,

NORTHEAST CORNER OF

California and Montgomery Streets.

THE BEST KIND OF LIQUORS, WINES and Cigars can only be had at the above establishment. One of Liesenfeld's Patent

Billiard Tables

Is attached to the Saloon. Caviar, Swiss and Limburg Cheese always fresh on hand. Everybody is sure to meet his friends at SAALBURG & LEVY'S EUREKA SALOON. Call and judge for yourselves.

jl29 3m

H. W. SCHMIDT,

CHEMIST

AND

Apothecary,

HAS MADE IT HIS SPECIAL occupation to compound Physician's Prescriptions, and for that purpose constantly keeps on hand the purest Drugs and Chemicals, etc., at the

Cor. Kearny & Sacramento sts.

de18 tf

REMEMBER THE PIONEER.

☞ 912 ☜

Second-Hand Clothing and Furniture Bought and Sold.

WM. COHEN, 912 KEARNY STREET, Between Jackson and Pacific, pays the highest prices, in cash, for CAST-OFF CLOTHING of every description, male or female. Also SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, BOOTS, BOOKS, BLANKETS, JEWELRY, HATS, etc.

Ladies will be attended to by Mrs. COHEN. All orders punctually attended to.

P. S.—No business transacted from Friday, sundown, until Saturday, sundown. Private entrance for ladies. Wm. Cohen has no connection with any other store.

BASCH, COHN & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

TOBACCO, HAVANA & DOMESTIC CIGARS

No. 307 Battery street,

Bet. Commercial and Sacramento, San Francisco

de18 1y

NEWMAN BROS.,

MANUFACTURERS OF BRUSHES,

AND

Importers of Wood and Willow Ware,

TWINE, FEATHER DUSTERS,

TUBS, PAILS, CHURNS, BASKETS,

Blacking, Brooms, Children's Carriages

AND

A General Assortment of House Furnishing Goods.

406 and 408 BATTERY STREET,

Between Clay and Merchant. mr10

Immense Stock

OF

Boys' and Youths' Suits

The Only Place in California where

H. M. LOCKWOOD & CO.'S

CELEBRATED

CLOTHING

CAN BE FOUND.

☞ All the Latest Styles of our own manufacture received by every Steamer.

Good Reliable Goods and Low Prices.

H. M. LOCKWOOD & CO.,

de18 tf 624 Clay street.

WARRANTED

GARDEN SEEDS.

Fresh and Genuine Garden Seeds grown with the greatest care, and warranted true to name, for sale wholesale and retail.

The Trade Supplied in Packets for retailing or in Bulk.

Catalogues furnished on application.

C. L. KELLOGG,

NEW YORK SEED WAREHOUSE,

NO. 427 SANSOME STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO mr17-2m

MEYER MISH'S

Sample Rooms,

No. 420 COMMERCIAL STREET,

Bet. Sansome and Battery, SAN FRANCISCO.

BEST WINES AND LIQUORS,

Sold at Wholesale and Retail.

☞ Orders for Wines and Liquors filled with promptness and forwarded to any part of the city free of charge. de9-3m

H. Rosenberg, San Francisco — G. Rosenberg, 58 Broadway, N. Y.

C. ROSENBERG & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers

OF ALL KINDS OF

FRENCH BEAVER AND SOFT HATS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Military, Mens, Boys' and Fancy, Children's Caps.

No. 410 SACRAMENTO STREET

Between Sansome and Battery,

SAN FRANCISCO.

DR. BRUNS,

Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,

434 California street,

Between Montgomery and Sansome.

Office Hours—From 10 to 11 A. M., from 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M. au5 tf

Music Furnished

BY

N. BALLENBERG,

FOR BALLS, PARTIES, WEDDINGS, ETC.

ORDERS LEFT AT

H. SCHUHMANN'S CIGAR STORE,

Cor. Kearny and California Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO,

WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO mr31

FLAG OF OUR UNION SALOON,

524 Montgomery Street,

Between Clay and Commercial,

SAN FRANCISCO.

FREE CONCERT EVERY EVENING.

Best Wines, Liquors and Cigars Kept at the Bar.

CHARLES PLOEGER, PROPRIETOR.

mr31-1m

H. HOEFER,

GILDER,

NO. 840 CLAY STREET, Below Stockton.

DIRECT IMPORTED,

By lately arrived vessels from Hamburg and New York,

A Large Assortment of Looking Glasses, Wire-Articles, Gold and Rosewood Mouldings, of every description.

Frames Made to Order or Repaired at the Shortest Notice. mr3

BROOKS'S OLIVINA OIL,

For Coloring Red or Grey Hairs Without Washing.

This wonderful invention has in the short space of six months entirely superseded all the most famous hair dyes—it can be applied in one minute, with the greatest ease. For sale wholesale and retail, by

ROBERT F. BROOKS, Hair Dyer, Etc.

mr3 610 Washington street, San Francisco.

THE BEST RESTAURANT IN THE CITY.

PIONEER RESTAURANT

OF

PETER JOB,

COR. BUSH AND MONTGOMERY.

Is the best place to get a

Good Cup of Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Cakes, Ice Cream, Etc., of Every Variety.

The Restaurant is open till after the close of the places of amusement.

☞ Candies of the best Parisian Style and our Own Manufacture always on hand. mr17-m

STOVES,

Ranges

AND TINWARE!!

CHARLES BROWN,

Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of

Cooking Utensils,

ETC., ETC., ETC.,

NOS. 34 AND 36 KEARNY STREET,

Between Post and Market, San Francisco.

☞ Metal Roofing and Tin Sheet-Iron Work done to order Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to. ap29 tf

First Premium Received at the Mechanics' Institute Fair for 1864.

KREITZ & COSBIE,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

All Kinds of Concord Stage, Buggy, Team, and Mule

COLLARS,

36 BATTERY STREET, Bet. Pine and Bush,

San Francisco.

Truck and Dray Collars Made to Order and Warranted to Fit.

☞ All work warranted, and Orders promptly attended to. A large assortment constantly on hand. ja20

FRED'K ZECH,

PIANO-FORTE TUNER AND REPAIRER.

ORDERS TO BE LEFT AT the old place, 565 MARKET STREET, up-stairs, opposite Sansome.

Melodeons Tuned and Repaired.

☞ All Orders promptly attended to. fe24

BOOKKEEPING

TAUGHT IN THE MOST THOROUGH manner, at BECK'S COUNTING ROOMS, 363 Market street, (opposite Montgomery street,) where you can be made a competent ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER in from 14 to 30 days. Perfect satisfaction given, or money refunded. For proofs, please call. Open from 11 till 4, and from 7 till 10 o'clock P. M. Penmanship and Arithmetic taught. Confused books adjusted. mr24-3m

NAHL BROS., & DICKMAN'S

ART AND PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,

NO. 121 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Between Bush and Sutter,

fe24 SAN FRANCISCO.

כשר **L. MILLER,** כשר

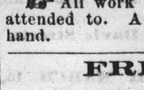
Stalls Nos. 59 and 60 Washington.

AMERICAN BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON & LAMB

FRESH EVERY DAY.

Cosher Smoked, Corned and Fresh Tongues, Smoked Beef and Sausages, always on hand. Also, prime Corned Beef, by the barrel, half barrel, or quarter barrel.

Delivered free of charge. au26 tf



DR. M. ...

Surgeon & Dentist,

NO. 650 WASHINGTON STREET,

Near Kearny, San Francisco.

☞ Teeth Extracted by a new process, with the aid of Nitre of Ammonia, or Laughing Gas.

WM. PATTON,

ARCHITECT,

620 WASHINGTON STREET, Rooms 14 and 15

☞ Office hours from 9 till 10 A. M. and from 1 till 2 o'clock P. M. no11-3m

S. SHEYER & CO., 4 Dey St., New York. | M. TOKLAS; M. WISE, San Francisco.

TOKLAS, WISE & CO.,

Importers of

CLOTHING,

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

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Southwest corner Market and Second streets, up stairs, Opposite Gilbert's Museum.

ALPERS & W. WILSON beg to inform the public that they will teach all the Fashionable and Modern Dances now in vogue; also, Stage Dancing. Days of Tuition for adults, MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS, at 7½ P. M.

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SELECT SOIRÉES will be given on every THURSDAY, at 8½ P. M. Private Lessons will be given at the Hall, or at private residences, at any hour of the day.

The Hall can be rented for Balls, Parties, Weddings, or Religious Service, etc., with or without music. Apply at the Hall.

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HAVE JUST IMPORTED A FINE STOCK OF

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And every variety of COVERINGS and CURTAIN MATERIAL of the

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BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND KEARNY.

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I WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF MY co-religionists to the fact that I have established at the above place a Hebrew and German School. Parents who entrust their children to my care can rest assured that they will receive the strictest attention which it is possible to bestow.

Being an examined [illegible] I offer my services to all who may desire them. mr17-1m

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Manufacturer of all kinds of

Chairs, Arm Chairs

Spring Mattresses and Upholstery Goods,

Of the latest Paris styles. Orders for all kinds of Furniture executed with neatness and dispatch, and all work guaranteed to be as represented. fe17

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW IDEA.—Senorita Maria continues to be welcomed with great enthusiasm, which in truth she merits. To-morrow evening the management announces the grand operatic spectacle of the "Lakes of Killarney," with new scenery and new appointments.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—On Monday next, Signor Bianchi will open this house with his Italian opera troupe. The evening's entertainment will be "Lucia di Lammermoor." On Tuesday night, "La Traviata" will be given.

TO HORSE!—A grand combination of the renowned Cooke's circus from London, the famed company of Barry and Gonsally from Paris, with the popular equestrian and acrobatic troupe of Zoyara, form an array in the hippotheatrical line that is quite invincible. This combination, with Cooke's troupe of trained dogs, monkeys and ponies, will be on exhibition next week, in the Pavilion, adjoining the International Hotel on Jackson street.

LIFE INSURANCE.—The North American Life Insurance Company profess to issue policies on more favorable terms than any similar institution in the country. The office is at No. 240 Montgomery street, where prospectuses and all information can be had.

NEWMAN'S OPERA HALL.—S. E. Corner of Pine and Montgomery, is the best place to enjoy a game of billards, and recreate yourself generally. A splendid refreshment stand is connected with the saloon.

THE ODEUM.—This beautiful suburban retreat at the Mission, will be re-opened with a grand ball on next Sunday. The cars stop within a hundred yards of the place.

— Es wird den Damen San Franciscos und der Umgegeud lieb sein zu erfahren, daß Herr M. Berkowitz in seinem „Pariser Cloak Store," No. 626 Sacramentostraße ein prachtvolles Lager der modernsten Damenmäntel ausgestellt hat, welche er zu billigen Preisen verkauft. Näheres besagt die Anzeige.

— Kaufleute vom Lande machen wir auf das immense Waarenlager der HH. Tobin Bros & Davisson an Batterystraße, Ecken Sacramento und Halleck aufmerksam. Die Firma hat jetzt ihre Frühjahrssendungen von Europa und den Staaten erhalten und verkauft zu den billigsten Marketpreisen. Näheres gibt die Anzeige in einer anderen Spalte d. Bl.

Grundeigenthum - Verkauf. Die HH. Cobb & Sinton werden am Sonnabend den 22. d. Mts. in ihrem Verkausslokal No. 406 Montgomerystraße 400 der best gelegenen Baustellen mit Kredit von 1—2 Jahren verkaufen, welche je in dieser Stadt offerirt wurde.n Die Folsomstraße Omnibusse fahren bis auf wenige hundert Fuß an dem Platze. Leute, welche eine gute Heimathstätte billig erwerben wollen, sollten nicht verfehlen, dem Verkaufe beizuwohnen.

Am 25. April werden bei Jone's und Bendixen an Californiastraße eine Anzahl unreklamirter Waaren versteigert, um die Fracht- und Storage kosten zu bezahlen. Kaufleute werden gewiß diese Gelegenheit nicht vorübergehen lassen, billig einzukaufen.

Traveler's Insurance Compan —Die beste Garantie für die Sicherheit dieser Gesellschaft, und die Vortheile die dieselbe darbietet, ist der Umstand, daß fast ein jeder Versicherungs-Agent in den Vereinigten Staaten eine Police für sein eigenes Leben in dieser Gesellschaft als wünschtenswerthes Gehalt. Wer der Versicherung ist, einen solchen Beweis ihres Vertrauens erhält, da können wir nicht zaudern dieselbe als zuverlässig und gut verwaltet anzuerkennen.

Im Laden der Herren E. Keil u. Co., No. 631 Washingtonstraße, „Maguire's Opera House" gegenüber, findet man das reichhaltigste Lager aller Arten Grocerien, worauf wir, wegen des kommenden „Pesach" unsern jüdischen Hausfrauen besonders aufmerksam machen.

Wenn Kleinhändler gute Hüte, Mützen u. s. w. billig einkaufen wollen, so sollten sie das Geschäftslokal des Herrn M. Stern, 226 Batterystraße besuchen und dort ihre Auswahl treffen.

Holz- und Weiden-Waaren. — Wir machen unsere Leser auf die Anzeige der Herren Feldmann & Co., Händlern in Holz- und Weiden-Waaren, 211 und 213 California Straße, besonders aufmerksam. Die genannte Firma bezieht ihre Waaren direct von den Fabrikanten im Osten und verkaufen dieselben zu den billigsten Preisen.

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The undersigned begs the Ladies and Public of San Francisco and vicinity to call at his place of business, No. 2 Montgomery street, corner of Market, where they will find it to be the real truth and no humbug, that in spite of all the other retailers, he will sell all articles belonging to the dry goods line TEN PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE, because all his goods are imported direct from Europe. His system is entirely new, only in fact ONE PRICE and NO SECOND WILL BE TAKEN. Therefore be sure to call in and satisfy yourselves of the truth, at

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Alike on both sides of the fabric. Every one should see the

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Of the latest improved pattern. Price $15. Liberal inducements offered to agents.

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THROUGH TO SAN LEANDRO BY BOAT AND CARS.

From Co er Broadway and Davis Streets.

ON AND AFTER MARCH 15, 1865, until further notice, will leave daily as follows (excepting on Sundays, when the first trip each way will be omitted):

From San Francisco.	From Alameda.	From San Leandro.
	5.50 A. M.	
7.15 A. M.	7.40 A. M.	7.20 A. M.
9 A. M.	9.20 A. M.	9 A. M.
11.15 A. M.	11.35 A. M.	11.15 A. M.
2 P.	2.20 P. M.	2 P. M.
4.30 P. M.	4.45 P. M.	4.30 P. M.
P. M.		

All the above trips run through to San Leandro, excepting the 6 o'clock P. M. trip from San Francisco.

A commodious and safe carriage-way at each landing, free of charge.

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The Best Suburban Place of Amusement Near the City.

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CONCERT ALL!

WE HAVE FITTED OUT THE ABOVE beautiful place, with every convenience for

PARTIES, PIC-NICS, &C.,

Being able to accommodate upwards of 5000 persons. Families who wish to spend a pleasant day in a beautiful garden near the city, will find this the only suitable place.

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The Garden is fitted up with Superior Gymnastic Apparatus for Adults and Children.

The Omnibus Railroad Cars leave on week days, the corner of Washington and Sansome streets every 15 minutes; on Sundays, every 5 minutes, at the same place, and at the corner of Third and Market streets.

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Dealers will please send their orders direct to us, by Mail or Express.

Liberal discount to the trade. mr24

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..ON..

TUESDAY, APRIL 25th, 1865,

At 10 o'Clock, A. M.

No mark—508 PIECES IRON PIPE, ex steamer Constitution, March 20th, 1863.
P A Vandercook—1 BARREL, ex steamer Sonora, May 29th, 1863.
J S & Co—2 BALES, ex steamer Golden City, November 27th, 1863.
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J A Lockwood—2 BOXES, ex steamer Golden City, November 27th, 1863.
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By order of OLIVER ELDRIDGE,
Agent P. M. S. S. Co.

San Francisco, April 5, 1865.

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The Charming Vocalist and Comedienne.
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Dress Circle and Parquette.....50 cents
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Cloaks, Cloths, Silks,

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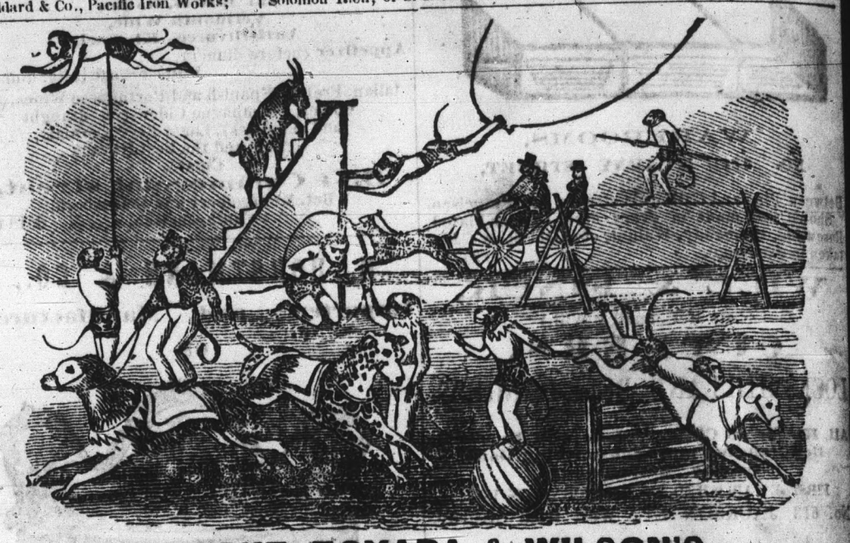

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James Cooke's Royal Circus from Ashley's, London, and Hippotheatron, New York. Olmo Barry and Gonsally, from Rentz Circus and Porte del Martin, Paris. Zoyara's Equestrian and Acrobatic Troupe. Wilson's Circus, San Francisco. Henry Cooke's Great Chess Troupe of Highly Trained Dogs, Monkeys and Ponies. Will open in the large Pavillion adjoining the International Hotel, this ensuing week. For particulars see bills.

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Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic Pacific Steamship Company.

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NEWMAN'S OPERA HALL,

Süd-Ost Ecke von Pine und Montgomery Straße.

Wir machen das verehrte Publikum besonders darauf aufmerksam, daß eine ausgezeichnete Restauration mit dem Saloon verbunden ist, wo man die feinsten Delicatessen aller Art zu jeder Zeit bekommt.

Indem wir nur die besten Getränke und Cigarren führen und solche selbst ohne Hülfe von Mädchen serviren, sowie zwei ausgezeichnete Billards aufgestellt haben, so hoffen wir, daß alle unsere Gäste einen vergnügten Abend verbringen werden.

Um zahlreichen Besuch bitten

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YOU CAN GET YOUR CARPETS CLEANED at the STEAM-POWER CARPET BEATING MACHINE for FIVE CENTS PER YARD.

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Southeast corner Clay and Dupont streets.
Southeast corner Broadway and Dupont streets.
Northeast corner Stockton and Jackson streets.
Southeast corner Powell and Union streets.
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Southwest corner Bush and Stockton streets.
Northeast corner Geary and Taylor streets.
Northwest corner Kearny and Market streets.
Southeast corner Howard and Third streets.
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Or at the Postoffice, or at Carnes' City Letter Express, 621 Montgomery street, direct to

mr17 J. SPAULDING & CO., 113 Fremont st.

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Corner Pine and Montgomery streets.

EDUARD PALM, - - - - PROPRIETOR.

I HAVE THE PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE to the public that I have opened the above splendid Ten Pin Alley, which is, without doubt, the best in this city. As the game of Ten Pins strengthens and invigorates the human frame, I hope to see young and old visit my establishment.

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THESE SHIRTS HAVE BEEN CELEBRATED for quality, workmanship, and perfect fit for the last ten years, in the Eastern States and are too well known to need any comment. Try and you will be satisfied with price, etc.

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